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Tower News

by Clearway

Administrative Objectives

Congress Watches Graphs

Wanted: Just Journalism

¶ **The President's Message**—Mr. Roosevelt evaluates the questions which most profoundly concern the United States in the following order: Foreign policy, agricultural adjustments, and hour and wage legislation. The text of his address to Congress reveals no change (since Chicago) in his attitude regarding America's obligations in world relationships. While contending that the traditional policy of the United States to live at peace with other nations is being followed, he nevertheless points out that it is essential that a nation of 130,000,000 people remain strong enough to assure the observance of international codes, the breaking of which might jeopardize this sovereignty. He sees the trend toward a disregard of treaty observances as a transient phase which democracy must meet with calm and orderly methods of discouragement.

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• **At home he recommends** a policy which will insure adequacy of agricultural supplies without glut, and a relatively constant purchasing power for the farmer. In labor legislation he believes that the people have given him a mandate to lay a floor below which industrial wages shall not fall, and plaster a ceiling beyond which the hours of industrial labor shall not rise. He sees the underlying necessity of the day as an increase of national purchasing power, and while admitting the unlikelihood of a balanced budget, emphasizes a growing decrease in the deficit, which he promises to continue in the 1939 budget.

* * *

• **But running through** his speech like a leit motif is a trombone passage accusing big business of misuse of power. "I do not propose to let the people down," he declares. Business listens: wonders who Mr. Roosevelt means by "the people." The people look at the business graphs, and wonder who's to lift them up while business is down.

* * *

¶ **New Deal's New Year**—Congress reconvenes, hears President Roosevelt's annual message, discovers that the session faces a dramatic decision: Will it co-operate along New Deal lines or will it exercise independence? Realizing that the present session will chalk up on the blackboard of public consciousness an administrative picture from which voters next November will draw impressions and seek guidance, the legislators return to Capitol Hill with a new respect for their relationship to the New Deal. While, for partisan purposes, there is a tendency toward party consolidation; for purposes of personal prestige in home constituencies, legislators in both Houses are eying the steam gauge on business. • If the business pressure fails to show a tendency to rise in the gauge, New Deal allegiance may prove to be a handicap rather than an advantage.

* * *

¶ **New Premier for China**—Announcement that Dr. H. H. Kung has undertaken the Premiership of China is interpreted in diplomatic circles as a stiffening of Chinese resistance and a unifying of Chinese nationalism. The Premiership was vacated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek with the understanding that instead of heading the executive Yuan, he would now devote all his time to co-ordinating the military forces of China against Japanese aggressiveness. • Rather than indicating that the Chinese Government takes on a more radical tint, the Chinese themselves interpret it as emphasizing the conservative elements at work increasing the efficiency of Government.

* * *

¶ **Sir Robert Promoted**—The post of chief adviser to the Foreign Secretary and the Government has been created in the British Foreign Office for the purpose of making more directly available to the British Government the services of Sir Robert Vansittart, for seven years permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a leading expert in the field. Sir Robert will now have even closer supervision over questions of international policy. The change incidentally promotes Sir Alexander Cadogan to the permanent Under-Secretaryship. • The tensity of Britain's international relations calls for a cool and experienced pilot on the bridge.

* * *

¶ **"Sticks and Stones"**—Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism sounds a refreshing note in the public utterances of the day as he calls for an armistice on "name-calling vituperation" in the public relations of government and industry. He asks the American press to give emphasis to the constructive rather than to the critical point of view. Referring specifically to President Roosevelt's attack on business integrity, on the one hand, and to the personal attacks on Mr. Roosevelt by business heads, on the other hand, he points out that "the essential services of independent journalism are predominantly constructive, not critical." • He wants wholesome chastisements without wholesale condemnation.

In the Boston Section:

Tobin becomes mayor at quiet, impressive ceremonies at Symphony Hall.

Enrollment of jobless for unemployment insurance begins with throngs in line.

Government lenient with milk distributors; grants more time for payments.

Liquor head says repeal has not solved problems of alcohol control.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Ford Asks Board For Rehearing On Wagner Charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board today said it would delay court action in the Ford Motor Company case to consider the company's petition for a new hearing. No indication was given as to when such action would be taken.

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Ford Motor Compagy today asked the National Labor Relations Board to set aside its finding that the company had violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act. In a petition filed with the board here and in Washington the company also asked a rehearing.

The petition contended the board "exceeded its statutory authority," that its findings of fact were "unsupported by substantial evidence," are "contrary to the weight of the evidence," and are "insufficient to support the order made."

The board on Dec. 23, gave the company 10 days in which to reinstate 29 men discharged allegedly for union activities and to post notices in its plants here that it was desisting from its opposition to organization of its employees by the United Automobile Workers of America. The 10-day period expired today. The company has not posted the notices nor reinstated the 29 men.

The petition, announced by Louis J. Colombo Sr., Ford counsel, also asserted that "the decision and order reflect a failure on the part of the board to take into account the conditions existing in Michigan at the time of the events treated in the report."

The petition referred to the sit-down strikes of last year, prior to May 26, the day U. A. W. A. literature distributors were routed and beaten at the Ford plant gates.

"The policy adopted and openly avowed by the Committee for Industrial Organization and the U. A. W.," it continued, "was that in the very midst of an era of production and prosperity the workers in the plant should not merely lay down their tools and cease to work but should occupy the plant and prevent those who desired to work from doing so."

U.S. Business: Recession And 1938 Outlook

Monitor's Index Shows 12 Per Cent Drop in General Activities

Doubts Increase

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The exuberance with which economic America entered upon last year collapsed in the summer, and the New Year opens with the country in a state of business recession, with enterprisers doubtful and uncertain.

The story of the year is related in a variety of business indexes. For the last two years The Christian Science Monitor has been publishing a composite index of its own. At the end of 1936 this stood at 101.9 per cent of an estimated normal; at the end of 1937, 89.6 per cent; showing that the decline in business for the entire 12 months amounted to 12 per cent.

Business indexes are regarded either too technically or too simply. The simple reaction to them totally misreads their import. A drop in business activity over the 12 months does not mean that employment went down 12 per cent; that the output of newsprint went down 12 per cent; and so on. Some specific forms of activity went down more, some less.

Object of Index

The object of our index is to present in a single figure a composite view of the state of general business activity. Obviously the task is difficult. When one thinks of all the multitudinous forms of activity embraced in our economic society, such a figure at the best can be only an approximation of the facts. But it does reflect and epitomize what each of us feels from his economic experience is happening to society. That is the virtue of this index. We can fasten upon this figure of a 12 per cent drop in economic activity as an objective appraisal of what is occurring all around us.

All business is a matter of spending. A decline in business is therefore a decline in spending.

But spending is divided into two broad classifications: business spending and consumer spending. Business spending goes into things that are not directly consumed by the ultimate consumer—things such as raw materials for fabrication into other articles, machinery and other forms of capital equipment. Consumer spending goes into food, clothing, and the thousand and one products of the factories that cater to the ultimate consumer.

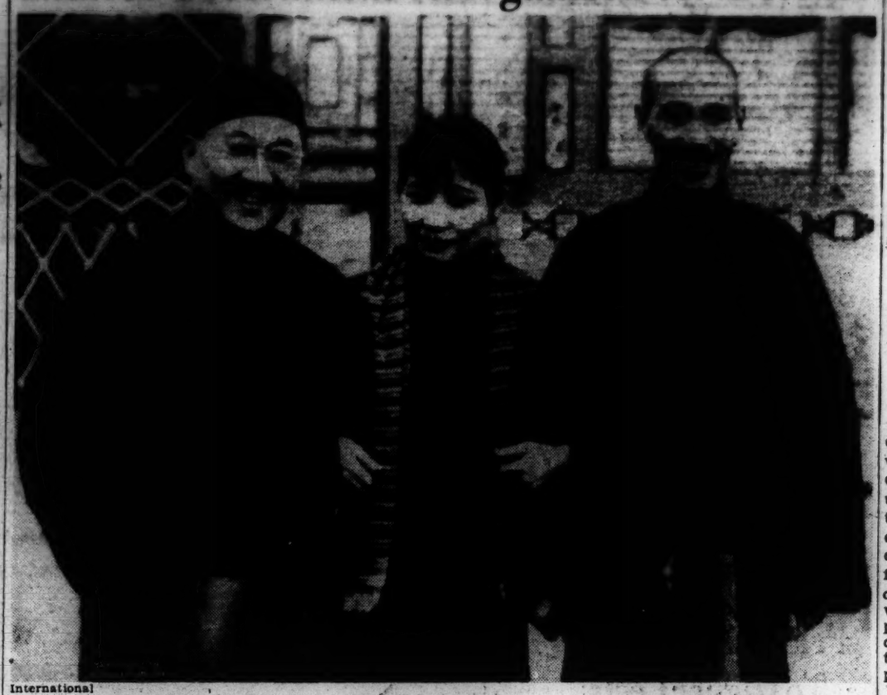
It so happens that the decline in business last year is to be explained solely in terms of a falling off in business spending.

For the evidence we must go to indexes of specific activity instead of the composite index which has just been quoted. Department store sales is probably the leading index of consumer spending. This held up remarkably throughout the year, finishing the year only 1 per cent less than at the beginning of January.

The picture is altogether different when one examines the specific indexes of business spending. Much of manufacturing business

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Chinese Government Reorganized for Defense



International

Dr. H. H. Kung
Finance Minister, Who Becomes President of the Executive Yuan (Premier) Under the New Organization of the National Government

Mme. Chiang
Head of Air Force and Red Cross

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Who Has Divested Himself of All Civil Posts to Concentrate His Energies on National Defense

Vansittart Made Adviser in Empire Foreign Affairs

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The British Government has promoted Sir Robert G. Vansittart, one of its leading experts in foreign affairs, to a newly created post in the Foreign Office, to deal with the tense international situation. Sir Robert, for seven years Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was made "chief adviser to the Foreign Secretary and Government." He will supervise the formulation of questions of international policy.

The Spanish and Chinese-Japanese wars, which have involved the Empire's vital interests, caused Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to suggest the move to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, to make the Foreign Office more efficient.

Mr. Chamberlain authorized Mr. Eden to free Sir Robert from departmental work and devote his powers to a "prolonged and careful consideration of questions of broad policy."

The change had the added advantage of promoting Sir Alexander Cadogan, long-experienced in Chinese affairs, to the permanent undersecretaryship. Sir Alexander, formerly the Undersecretary's deputy, for three years was British Envoy to China.

Sir Robert will represent the Foreign Secretary "on any occasions" abroad on which his services are required. The announcement said he was chosen especially for his "international reputation and authority." Sir Robert, who is heir of the Lord of the Manor of Ruxley and North Cray, has been in the foreign service since 1902.

The King's New Year's honors list: Page 3.

Chiang Revamps Government; Japanese Differ on Program

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3 (AP)—China's military leader-general, Chiang Kai-shek, stripped himself of civil administrative responsibilities today and concentrated his efforts on effectively resisting the Japanese invaders.

He resigned the position of President of the Executive Yuan (Council), a position which corresponds to the premiership He retains his post of Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in China.

The announcement, made at Chungking, one of China's present emergency capitals, said Dr. H. H. Kung, who has been finance minister, had accepted the post previously held by General Chiang. The reorganization has merged the railroad and communications ministries and changed the industrial ministry into a "ministry of economics," with broadened powers.

The navy ministry was abolished temporarily, General Chiang combining the navy with his administration of military affairs.

Training 800,000 Men

It was said that China is training, behind the lines, a new army of 800,000 men to support the 90 divisions—approximately 900,000 men—trying to hold back the Japanese horde

Simultaneously General Chiang was reported to have divided China into seven war zones for continued resistance to Japan's armies and to have named Gen. Pai Chung-hsi vice-commander of Chinese forces. General Pai is considered one of the foremost military strategists of China.

The appointment of General Pai was further evidence of the 1936 reconciliation between him and the regime of General Chiang, against whom General Pai, a leader of the strong Kwangsi provincial forces, had fought at intervals for nearly a decade.

Other important changes in key posts and ministries were made. The drastic shake-up was reported to have brought conservative elements in the Government to greater prominence.

"Radical Hue" Denied

Chinese sources said the reorganization "disproved rumors the Government was taking on a radical hue."

[There has been considerable speculation recently as to what political effect China's increasingly friendly relations with Soviet Russia would bring.]

The governmental reorganization made General Chang Chun, secretary general of the national military council, vice-president of the executive yuan.

The Government is said to have decided to abolish all reformatories for political offenders and to release all inmates. This was termed a step toward "complete freedom of thought" within the Republic.

Name Peiping Officials

PEIPING, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored provisional government of North China started the new year by appointing more than 40 new officials, most of them previously obscure individuals. It was learned reliably that many of them were unaware of their appointments until the announcement was made public.

Among the appointments attracting attention was the naming of Fang Tsun-gao as chief secretary of the Legislative Yuan. Mr. Fang is new dean of the China College in Peiping of which C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, is president.

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President Affirms Basic Objectives; Hits Dictatorships

Supreme Court Decides Two Cases Favorable to New Deal

Power Grants To Cities Validated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Two decisions favorable to the New Deal were handed down by the Supreme Court today, the first unanimously upholding the PWA project of loans to municipalities for publicly-owned power systems, and the second, by a 6—2 vote, opening the way for a reconsideration of the legal tradition that production cost be used in valuing utilities for rate-making purposes—a tradition which President Roosevelt wishes to alter as the base of a new entente with the power companies.

The court also consented to pass on litigation filed by the Electric Bond and Share Company and 26 subsidiaries challenging constitutionality of the 1935 act regulating public utility holding companies. Both the Government and the utility companies asked the high tribunal to review a decision by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals requiring them to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission and submit reports of their financial condition and corporate structure.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, said first of the decisions would affect construction of 52 power projects costing $84,026,288 for which his agency had allotted $30,191,944 as loans to be repaid and $21,674,408 as federal grants.

Constitutionality of the Government's activity was challenged by the Alabama Power Company and the Duke Power Company. They sought to enjoin federal financing of projects in four Alabama municipalities and at Buzzard Roost in Greenwood County, S. C.

Gist of Power Ruling

Justice Sutherland delivered this opinion of the court. He dealt first with the cases brought by the Alabama Power Company.

The justice announced no dissent and said that Mr. Justice Black concurred in the result.

The court affirmed a decree by the Circuit Court holding that private power companies had no right to challenge the action of the Government in making proposed loans and grants.

In his opinion, Mr. Justice Sutherland said that the competition with the municipalities was "entirely lawful."

"While the loan," he continued, "might frustrate complainant's hopes of a profitable investment it would not violate any legal right."

Saying that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had ruled that no "legal or equitable right of the power company (Alabama) had been invaded and the company, therefore, was without standing to challenge the validity of the administrator's act," Mr. Justice Sutherland added:

"With that view we agree."

After reviewing proceedings in lower court, Mr. Justice Sutherland said:

"It, therefore, appears that each of the municipalities in question has authority to construct and operate its proposed plant and distribution system in competition with peti-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

For Farm Housing Wage and Other Bills—Says Democracy Must Lead

Not to Let People Down, He Promises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—In a measured, unspectacular, but powerful annual message to the reassembled Congress, President Roosevelt today stuck unflinchingly to his basic objectives. These he defined anew to include a wages and hours bill, farm crop control, ample spending to relieve unemployment, taxation no lower than present levels, and new legislation to curb monopoly and other "abuses" in business and finance.

Treating world problems, the President aligned the United States once more strongly with the democratic representative governments. World peace, he said, is most safe in the hands of those governments. He described a "surface trend" away from democracy, and in an eloquent sentence said:

"I still believe that civilized man increasingly insists and, in the long run, will insist on genuine participation in his own government."

The President's criticism that "peace is most greatly jeopardized in and by those nations where democracy has been discarded or has never developed," is as sharp in its measured effect as any he has used in condemnation of today's dictatorships.

At the same time the Supreme Court rendered two important favorable decisions on constitutionality.

The President announced that his budget for the fiscal year 1939, to be submitted on Jan. 5, would not be in balance, but would approach that goal more closely than in recent years. His major objective—a national income of $90,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000—would, he said, furnish revenue to permit regular annual expenditure of $7,000,000,000 and also start cutting down the national debt.

Will Not Let People Down

On the domestic front, the President thus summarized his position: "We hold our objectives and our principles to be sound. We will never go back on them." The sober, determined ring of this quotation is expressive of the whole message. And at the end, challenging the legislators, whom he addressed, he said:

"I do not propose to let the people down.

"I am sure the Congress of the United States will not let the people down."

Indeed, "no retreat!" may be said to be the keynote of the message, delivered as is his custom by the President in person to Congress assembled in the House of Representatives, and radiocast widely not only to the United States but by short-wave to the entire world.

Beginning with agriculture, the President went soberly through the range of national problems until he came to the newly-roused issues of monopoly and "big business." In nearly every case, his language was more moderate than of yore.

Tempers His Words

Those who are astounded by the verbal fireworks of the Jackson-Ickes speeches would do well to look back at the annual message given by the President to a night session of Congress two years ago. Then he spoke of "earning the hatred of entrenched greed" . . . "the unscrupulous money-changers who . . . seek the restoration of their own selfish power . . ." and so on. Of these epithets there were none in the President's speech today.

But without the adjectives, the Chief Executive was equally determined in pressing his policy all along the line. First he insisted on the need of an "all weather farm program." The alternatives, he said, were (1) to cut the cost of farm production below that of other nations, which might mean reversion to the equivalent of human slavery; and (2) subsidizing unlimited production, which would bankrupt the strongest government.

His "all-weather program was defined in Mr. Roosevelt's words: "To place the primary responsibility directly on the farmers themselves, under the principle of majority rule, so that they may decide, with full knowledge of the facts of surpluses, scarcities, world markets and domestic needs, what the planting of each crop should be in order to maintain a reasonably adequate supply which will assure a minimum adequate price under the normal processes of the law of supply and demand. . . . It is shameless misrepresentation to call this a policy of scarcity. It is in truth insurance before the fact, instead of government subsidy after the fact."

Limits Spending for Farmers

However, the President insists that this farm program be carried out for $500,000,000 a year, which means that some features of the bills now in conference will have to be eliminated.

On wages and hours, Mr. Roosevelt says, "We are seeking only legislation to end starvation wages and intolerable hours; more desir-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Text of President's message: Page 6; Co-operation or Independence in Congress: Page 7.

Economics in the News

Mr. Jackson's Diatribe—"Strike of Capital" Too Naive a View of the Cause of Recession—What Sir Arthur Salter Really Said

By H. B. E.

What Robert H. Jackson has been saying about the monopolistic condition of American industry finds an echo in this column. But it was more than a condition that Mr. Jackson was exposing. He was exposing a purpose—a purpose on the part of "Big Business" to sacrifice money making for the time being in order to kill the New Deal. Mr. Jackson called it a strike of capital.

Let us begin at the very top of "Big Business" in an examination of Mr. Jackson's allegation.

In the labor disturbances just before the start of the recession I saw something of the United States Steel Corporation. This company is often called "Big Steel." But its record has certainly not been anti-administration, whatever one might say about its price policy. In fact, the company has been so taken with the New Deal that it has indulged in a New Deal of its own. The directorate has been completely revamped with new men.

Far from having the same set-up which, according to Mr. Jackson, "were in command of the defeat of 1929," the company is now headed by young men who were junior officers in that engagement. And, though these younger men may not be New Dealers, nevertheless they led the country in the acceptance of the New Deal labor policy, and signed agreements concerning all their plants with the C. I. O.

It was to examine the working of this revolution that I saw both the "Big Steel" directors and John L. Lewis. There was no regret, no complaint. U. S. Steel told me that Mr. Lewis "was a man of his word," and Mr. Lewis said the company was living up "to the letter and the spirit" of its agreements.

* * *

It was not "Big Steel" that bothered Mr. Lewis. It was "Little Steel," the independents who, opposed to "Big Steel" in other matters, had decided to reject its leadership in labor relations. Tom M. Girdler was their standard-bearer. John L. Lewis told me that there was such a bitter feeling between "Big" and "Little Steel" over labor relations that "Big Steel" threatened to leave the Iron and Steel Institute when Mr. Girdler was made president.

So, I think, we may dismiss the implication of a plot in the steel industry against one of the great pillars of the New Deal, namely, its pro-labor policy.

But Mr. Jackson is quite right that there has been a "strike of capital," or capitalists. That is the meaning of a recession, just as the way to get out of it is, to quote Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, "to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital." A general feeling comes over the risk-takers that the future is too uncertain to invest in. So they "fly to cash," maintain a "hand to mouth" attitude, or go "on a 24-hour basis"—to express the same thing in three different ways. All kinds of motivations influence investors not to invest, entrepeneurs not to take risks, business men not to stock up. Certainly the policies of the Government are among those motivations. They always have been; they always will be; especially as government becomes more and more powerful.

But such private decisions are certainly not compounded either in concert or as a conscious political weapon against the Government. Capitalists are numbered in millions. The lending capitalists are composed of millions of isolated investors, and the using capitalists are composed of millions of competing business men. The notion of a conspiracy binding them all together is absurd. Nor is the notion that independently they "flew to cash" in order to bring the Government to its knees any less unreasonable. Capitalists saw no profit in the future—that is all. If they had had any such desire as Mr. Jackson alleges, then they certainly would have flown to cash before the last election, instead of helping to produce conditions of prosperity in which Mr. Roosevelt, claiming those conditions as his own creation, could ride to victory.

* * *

Mr. Jackson invoked Sir Arthur Salter for support of the thesis that a strike of capital is responsible for the recession. But the assistant Attorney General bowdlerized Sir Arthur. Writing in the current Yale Review, the English economist said that "the essential characteristic of the present situation" is "want of confidence in the future." Obviously. This situation he went on, is due to three causes:

> First, the industrial adjustments to the effect upon costs of recent legislation and of labor demands have not yet been made or fully worked out. Secondly, there has been, among those who direct the movement of capital and the larger industries, an accumulating distrust and resentment of the policy of the Roosevelt Administration; this has been associated with political sentiments and magnified by everything that, in the American system, creates a mass psychology—so that in the result it is not fanciful to suggest that there is something like a "strike of capital" against political action which it fears and dislikes. Thirdly, there is the fear of the international situation.

This puts the situation in a light altogether different from the reflected light afforded by Mr. Jackson.

South Pole Flight by Soviet?

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mikhail Vodopyanoff, who piloted the first plane of the Soviet expedition to the North Pole last May, has proposed a similar expedition to the South Pole.

The flier, who gave the first intimation of the North Pole venture in a similar way, wrote in Pravda, the Communist Party organ, of an Antarctic expedition as "a dream" but concluded:

"In our country no dream is unrealizable."

Mikhail Gromoff, leader of the second Russian flight to the United States across the North Pole last July, writing in the newspaper Machine Building, also mentioned the possibility of a Russian flight over the South Pole. Gromoff and his companions set a distance record of 6262 miles when they landed at San Jacinto, Calif., July 14.

Vodopyanoff described the talked-of expedition as leaving Leningrad in the autumn in the new Soviet icebreaker Joseph Stalin for establishment of a camp at the South Pole for a three-year stay. His North Pole expedition left four scientists on an ice floe near the Pole for a year's scientific study.

He said that five bi-motored planes would be used to fly provisions from Prince Regent Liutpold Land in the Waddell Sea 800 miles to the Pole in three trips. After 70 flights in different directions from the Pole during a month's stay, four of the planes would depart, leaving eight men and one plane for three years of investigation of resources of the Antarctic continent, weather and other questions.

Vodopyanoff "dreamed" he would head the expedition and named as participants such noted pilots as Vasily Molokoff, Anatolii Alexeieff, Ivan Mazuruk and Pavel Golovin, all "heroes of the Soviet Union" for their work in the North Pole adventure.

Vodopyanoff said that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and other Antarctic explorers had spent only a few minutes or hours at the South Pole and had not had sufficient time to explore the Polar regions properly.

Silk Boycott Held Harmful to U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The men who speak for the nation's half billion dollar hosiery industry declared that a boycott of raw silk would be more anti-American than anti-Japanese.

Explaining that mills in the United States consume more than half Japan's raw silk exports, Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, said the average pair of women's silk stockings contained a fraction over one ounce of raw silk, of which "the outside value to Japan is a dime."

The average retail price of a pair of stockings is 85 cents, he said, "so that for every 10 cents of Japanese value it contains 75 cents of American value and is an American-made product."

"Applying these facts to the boycott against Japanese silk means that to injure the Japanese 10 cents you would injure the American 75 cents, and the boycott becomes more anti-American than anti-Japanese."

George A. Uriaub, executive director of the Throwsters Research Institute, Inc., of New York—Throwsters convert raw silk into yarn for the knitters and weavers—said a boycott would affect the earning power of between 300,000 and 500,000 wage earners in the industry.

How Many Jobless in U. S.? From 7,822,912 to 10,870,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Unemployment was again at the forefront of national affairs today with the announcement that between 7,822,912 and 10,870,000 working persons were still without jobs at the time the first nation-wide unemployment census was taken in mid-November, four and a half years after the depression reached its lowest depth.

The November census, taken by postcards left at every American home, was the culmination of a growing demand for some sort of an official count of the unemployed. President Roosevelt himself expressed considerable doubt as to the accuracy of such a poll, but gave his approval after Congress voted for it.

The possible inaccuracy of the census was again emphasized by John D. Biggers, its director, when he delivered the tentative results to the President over the week-end. He pointed out that:

1. Unemployment has increased considerably since the census was taken.

2. Different people have different concepts as to the meaning of the word "unemployed."

A Double Check Made

To make the census as reliable as possible under the circumstances, a house-to-house check was made of 1,950,000 persons. It showed that the voluntary response was about 72 per cent accurate.

Figuring on this basis, Mr. Biggers told the President that the total registration of 7,822,912 might go as high as 10,870,000. Among those counted as "unemployed" were 2,001,877 persons on government relief pay rolls, including the WPA, the CCC, and the NYA.

Widespread use is expected to be made of the unemployment totals. They will play an important part in the relief budget for next year which Congress is soon to tackle and also in the unemployment investigation being conducted by a special Senate committee.

Mr. Biggers found that the unemployed might generally be put into two classes—the habitual workers and those temporarily thrown onto the labor market when the regular wage earner is out of work.

"One class," he said, "represents those regular workers for wages who always work, when work is available, regardless of their immediate economic status. Work to them is not only a means of livelihood but a habit of life.

The Second Group

"There is also a second group consisting of those who are not regular workers for wages, such as housewives who seek wage jobs only when the family breadwinner is idle; daughters or sons who take jobs through choice rather than necessity; unpaid family workers on farms and in family stores who seek wage jobs only when family income needs augmenting; retired people who, because savings have been depleted, decide to enter the labor market again."

To the latter class, Mr. Biggers pointed out, "unemployment is a status depending on their current inclinations and temporary economic conditions."

One of the greatest variable in the unemployment picture, the census chief pointed out, were the 1,996,699 women who registered as out of work. There is no way of telling how many of these listed themselves as unemployed simply because they did only housework and how many would cease to look for jobs if the regular bread-winner in the household were employed.

Thus far, Mr. Biggers has turned over to the President only unemployment totals for the nation and the states. Later his statisticians will compile from the cards a vast lot of information as to where the unemployed are located, what their ages are, and what they think they are prepared to do if given an opportunity.

New Lay-Offs Complication

Mr. Biggers has also pointed out to the President that the figures will be of little use unless some method is devised of keeping them up to date from month to month. No one knows definitely, for instance, just how many people have been laid off since Nov. 20 when the unemployment census cards were collected. Various estimates show considerable discrepancy.

New York was listed by the census as having the largest number of unemployed. Other state totals were as follows:

State	Persons Who, Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 20, Were: Totally Unemployed and Wanting Work	Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or Other Emergency Work
U. S. total	5,821,035	2,001,877
Alabama	150,145	38,739
Arizona	12,948	8,476
Arkansas	92,149	34,254
California	258,005	91,055
Colorado	44,272	20,829
Connecticut	69,576	18,206
Delaware	8,907	2,429
District of Columbia	37,600	9,765
Florida	73,479	33,151
Georgia	130,803	36,587
Idaho	18,641	7,239
Illinois	338,055	121,683
Indiana	133,136	53,267
Iowa	61,531	23,765
Kansas	64,575	25,038
Kentucky	143,031	54,352
Louisiana	97,317	33,160
Maine	37,814	6,050
Maryland	58,288	12,947
Massachusetts	248,484	79,135
Michigan	195,016	54,172
Minnesota	98,495	45,684
Mississippi	89,584	29,377
Missouri	191,873	65,109
Montana	28,390	20,203
Nebraska	44,872	25,850
Nevada	3,001	1,787
New Hampshire	25,311	6,628
New Jersey	217,176	70,354
New Mexico	21,162	9,428
New York	763,322	206,518
North Carolina	94,711	31,030
North Dakota	26,962	18,707
Ohio	304,682	105,185
Oklahoma	114,114	58,725
Oregon	58,557	14,634
Pennsylvania	566,437	184,014
Rhode Island	43,654	14,889
South Carolina	73,227	29,401
South Dakota	26,002	23,680
Tennessee	116,142	31,956
Texas	229,254	76,388
Utah	18,848	10,948
Vermont	10,197	4,128
Virginia	84,487	28,112
Washington	89,871	31,078
West Virginia	86,449	34,961
Wisconsin	112,728	46,574
Wyoming	7,665	3,191

Army Buys 152 Trucks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The War Department awarded a $117,681 contract today to General Motors Corporation, Chevrolet division, for 152 half-ton motor trucks.

Rogers Peet

A New Year's treat—on Rogers Peet!

A feast for the eye—

And for the pocket-book!

SALE of OVERCOATS including our finest camels, Irish fleeces and Scotch cheviots. Chesterfields. Single-breasteds. Double-breasteds.

Were $75 to $110—

$65 now.

Other overcoats that were $55 to $65—

$50 now.

Luxurious Montagnac* and Cashmere overcoats that were $125, $135 and $150—

$100 now.

Suits of Scotch Bannockburns that were $65—

$55 now.

Suits of the finest English worsteds that were $85 and $95—

$75 now.

SALE of HATS—A group of imported and domestic soft felts and velours. Were $10 and $12—

$6.95 now.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 265,503

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In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
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Broadway at 13th St.
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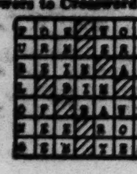
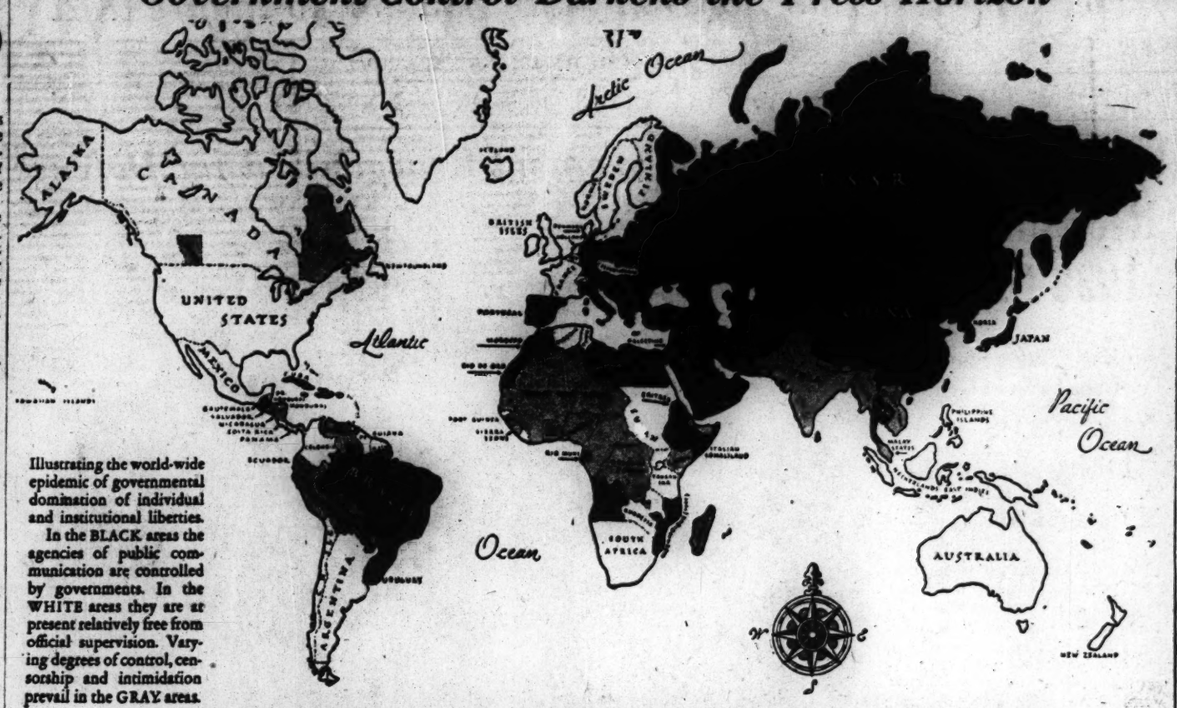
Tune in—WOR
9 tonight
Hear Gabriel Heatter—
Rogers Peet's news voice of the air

Answers to Crossword Puzzle



Government-Control Darkens the Press Horizon



Illustrating the world-wide epidemic of governmental domination of individual and institutional liberties. In the BLACK areas the agencies of public communication are controlled by governments. In the WHITE areas they are at present relatively free from official supervision. Varying degrees of control, censorship and intimidation prevail in the GRAY areas.

Chart of the Journalistic World Prepared by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism

Newspapers Link Price Increase To Higher Costs

A number of newspapers in the United States and Canada increased their price to subscribers and newsstand purchasers with the new year, giving as their reason the higher costs of newsprint and labor. In Boston, the Boston Evening American, a Hearst newspaper, increased its price from two to three cents.

Other increases, recorded by the Associated Press, follow:

Lewiston, Maine—The Lewiston Daily Sun and Lewiston Evening Journal today announced new subscription rates effective Jan. 1.

The newsboy carrier rate would increase from 15 to 18 cents weekly and the mail rate from $5 to $6 a year. The single copy prices remains the same, three cents.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto daily newspapers today announced an advance in price from two to three cents per copy effective Jan. 3. The increase will apply to the Toronto Globe and Mail (morning), Toronto Daily Star (evening), and the Toronto Evening Telegram. Rising cost of paper and general publishing expenses was given as the reason for the sale price increase.

Washington—The Washington Evening Star today said it would increase its price per copy from two to three cents, effective tomorrow. The announcement said the increase was made necessary by increases in the price of newsprint.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham News and Birmingham Age-Herald announced today increase in subscription rates, effective Jan. 3.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Journal and Star, daily newspapers, announced today that, effective today, their street sale price would be five cents instead of three cents.

Des Moines, Iowa—The Des Moines Register and Tribune announced tonight that the combined subscription rate of the Morning Register, the Evening Tribune and the Sunday Register would be increased from 25 cents a week to 30 cents, effective next week.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha World Herald has announced an increase of five cents a week in its Sunday and daily and daily only country subscription prices for papers delivered by carrier. The increases will bring the country rate by carrier up to the present city rate, which was not increased.

The newspaper set its mail subscription price for the daily and Sunday issues at $10 per year, replacing the old rate of $7 per year for daily and Sunday mail subscriptions, combined.

Cardinal Criticizes Social Injustices

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—George Cardinal Mundelein called on 1,000,000 Roman Catholics in the Chicago archdiocese today to take up the cudgels of the workingman.

"The trouble with us in the past has been that we were too often drawn into an alliance with the wrong side," the Cardinal said last night in addressing 2000 members of Holy Name Societies.

"Selfish employers of labor have flattered the church by calling it the greatest conservative force, and then called upon it to act as a police force while they paid but a pittance of wage to those who worked for them.

"Of course there is danger of communism. But don't let others use it as a cloak to cover corrupt practices when they cry out against communism and they themselves practice social injustice, when they fight against a minimum wage and we find girls and women trying to live on 10 and 15 cents an hour."

Cardinal Mundelein praised American autonomy.

Rise in Tax Collections

Federal tax collections increased $1,133,000,000 in 1937 over 1936.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Furthermore, The Shelton is in the Grand Central zone, considered the best location in New York.

RATES $3 per day single

SHELTON HOTEL
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Armistice on Name-Calling Asked in Press of America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Urging the American press to place greater emphasis upon its constructive, as distinguished from critical, services, Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, asked today for an armistice on name-calling and vituperation in the public relations of industry and government. A high type of leadership is necessary, he added, to help preserve American newspapers from "internal disintegration or federal control."

"We have reached the bottom of public usefulness of many types of criticism," he said, discussing the problems of journalism in his report for 1937. "I refer specifically to President Roosevelt's attacks on the integrity of business enterprise and to the personal attacks on the Chief Executive."

Accompanying the report was a chart illustrating the world-wide spread in recent years of "governmental domination of individual and institutional liberties," a movement which Dean Ackerman described as "the black plague of the Twentieth Century." Penetration of fascist and communist methods of propaganda in Latin America was an important threat to freedom in the Western Hemisphere, he said.

Limit of Credulity

"The preaching of industrial, financial and political damnation has reached the limit of public credulity," he continued. "Furthermore, those who are so shortsighted as to think that they can checkmate President Roosevelt by making him appear to be an enemy of a free press will force him into a position of using the radio and motion picture as counter weapons.

"We are dangerously near that alternative today, and only the new leadership in the profession of journalism will save us from the mistake of sacrificing independent journalism to political partisanship."

Dean Ackerman stressed the need for rehabilitation of public confidence in journalism, democracy and business, warning that newspaper publishers would be unwise to welcome the question of freedom of the press as a political party issue.

Freedom of Press

"It will be unfortunate both for the press and the nation if the freedom to collect, interpret and distribute news and the freedom to commend or criticize public men and policies becomes a political question," he declared. "The freedom of the press is not the exclusive prerogative of any political party. It must transcend personalities and political parties."

To bolster the foundations of free institutions, persons interested in democracy and in the profession of journalism must "re-establish and confirm the constructive connotation of the freedom of the press," Dean Ackerman held.

"The essential services of independent journalism are predominantly constructive, not critical," he continued. "The independence of 1900 daily newspapers and upwards of 11,000 weekly newspapers is of more direct and vital concern to independent citizenship, independent business, independent churches, independent educational institutions and independent enterprises, which provide a living for the great majority of citizens, than is the freedom to unburden one's mind or criticize some one or some proposal."

Criticism Widespread

Acknowledging that criticism of the press was widespread, Dean Ackerman called upon newspapers to remove the causes of dissatisfaction.

"The press must realize that it has a function in national life greater than the selection of news, the distribution of advertising and the privilege of criticism," he continued. "The independent press should be the highest expression of human liberty.

"Its independence should not be used as a political excuse to find fault or a license to condemn. Still less should it imply the right to pursue reportorial practices which, if continued, will invite corrective measures by the public, thereby limiting its freedom.

"The press has contributed to the building of American institutions. It must not now become the tool for their destruction by permitting itself to be used by those whose object it is to destroy."

Missing Surveyors Found Near Tip of Hudson Bay

QUEBEC, Jan. 3 (CP)—The Quebec Lands and Forests Department Saturday announced a rescue plane had found 15 surveyors cut off from the world more than a month in northern Quebec.

The announcement said Pilot Walter Woollett, one of the fliers seeking the men, brought out word the surveying party had been located 200 miles due north of Rouyn, Quebec, not far below the south tip of Hudson Bay. They had set up a temporary camp a mile south of the survey line they had been marking near Evans Lake, Quebec.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

What Is Ireland?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ireland, until the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921, was a political unit (four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster, Connaught) united to England by the Union of 1800 and sent 4 some 100 members to the London Parliament.

End of unity was foreshadowed in 1914, when London passed a home rule bill, and Ulster, objecting to a Dublin parliament, took to arms. Owing to the World War the act never came into force. Instead, the treaty of 1921 was signed leaving Ireland divided—Northern Ireland (Ulster) with a parliament and representation at Westminster, and the Free State, with parliament at Dublin.

Ten years of home rule saw the Free State under Cosgrave ruled according to treaty. In 1932 De Valera's Fianna Fail came to power with a program of a new constitution, abolition of Governor General and of oath of allegiance to the King. Dublin has since steadily pushed these aims.

Independence moves soon came. In 1932 De Valera stopped £1,500,000 due to Britain as installment of land annuity payments owed by Irish tenant-purchasers. Britain retaliated, raising tariffs on Free State imports 20 per cent, starting a tariff war that severely hit Irish farmers and is still in progress.

Two 1933 acts abolished the oath and curtailed the Governor General's powers. Next year a bill, which Britain ignored, deprived the Irish of British citizenship. Then with King Edward's abdication in 1936 came legislation ending the office of Governor General and all connection with the Crown in domestic affairs.

The Free State Constitution inaugurated Dec. 29 takes the name of Eire (or Ireland), but Ulster rejects it. The only constitutional link between the Roman Catholic Free State and the Protestant north is the King and Empire—neither of which, however, are mentioned, except by implication, in the new Constitution.

A Monday Feature

Peace of World Seen by Piccard As Well on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Because throughout history the boundaries of democracy have grown larger and larger, and because democracies tend to lessen war, Jean Piccard, Swiss chemist and stratosphere balloonist, believes world peace is on its way.

Perhaps a man who ascends into the stratosphere and looks down upon the earth gets the habit of thinking in broader terms than many people do. M. Piccard, however, says he gets his way of looking at things from his study of chemistry which shows that if you mix two chemicals you get a third of definite description.

The historian, like the chemist, he says, can predict the result of current trends from his knowledge of the past, and he thinks it important to look away from a confused present in order to detect the progress the world is making. He explained his views in an interview at his home here overlooking the Mississippi River, a short distance from the campus of the University of Minnesota where he teaches in the aeronautical engineering department.

"Is it true that democracy is failing?" he said in his lively accent and answered his own question with emphasis, "I think not. I would say it is succeeding. The first democracies were in tiny original communities, the single village.

"The borders of democracies steadily grew to larger villages, to cities, to small states, then to large states like France and the United States. The smaller the democracy, the larger the safety margin for democracy. The larger the democracy, the narrower the border line between democracy and autocracy. Switzerland is an example of a small, safe democracy. France, a good example of a large borderline democracy. Of course, isolation or exclusive surroundings are natural aids to democracy.

"The larger the country, history teaches, the more hazardous the democracy. But the fact is that, throughout history, the borders of democracy have grown larger and larger. Setbacks have occurred and will occur. It is reasonable to believe that at some future time the borders of democacy will include the entire world.

"Democracies tend to lessen war. They are less inclined to make war than highly centralized governments. Why? Simply this: In democracies the men who have to fight a war are, before the war, civilians. Standing armies are relatively small and, politically, less powerful. The civilians who become soldiers in time of war, even though they have received military training under compulsion, do not, as civilians, desire war. It disrupts their civilian pursuits.

Nation of Soldiers

"On the other hand, it cannot be said that the professional soldier always desires peace. Hence, a nation of soldiers, with little or no brakes on them by civilians, is less inclined toward peace.

"But even the great military nations of the present time hesitate to make war on the great democracies. Why? Well, because they can't be certain of winning. And, because to win they would have to destroy the enemy or entirely subjugate them. That is the lesson of the World War. And, because the cost of doing this would be so terrific to the winner that it would nullify the victory.

"The disadvantages of war, the uncertainty of outcome, the cost, are deterring even the most warlike nations of today in any designs they may have against the large democracies of the world.

"Another factor is the tendency to discuss peace before war in the family of nations."

Prizes for School Papers Given at Toronto Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Problems of magazine publications were discussed by high school editors from Toronto, London, Hamilton and other Ontario cities and towns at their annual convention here under the sponsorship of Sigma Phi, women's honorary and professional journalistic sorority.

The prize for the best all-round magazine was awarded to the Central Technical School, Toronto, for its Vulcan. The best cover design award went to Malvern Collegiate, Toronto; and Humberside, Toronto, won the S. M. Dent prize for the best make-up. The Pembroke Nexus won the Walker-White trophy for the best magazine from the smaller schools.

Order for Mexican Wage Rise Withheld for Court Decision

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 3 (AP)—A showdown in the wage dispute between the Mexican Government and the $400,000,000 oil industry was postponed Saturday, when the Labor Board suspended its order increasing the wages of 18,000 oil workers. The suspension was ordered pending a ruling by the Supreme Court on an appeal taken by the 16 American and British companies concerned from an arbitration board's wage award of Dec. 18.

Gustavo Corona, chairman of the Labor Board, said conditions of the suspension were that the companies must post a bond and "guarantee workers' rights."

In effect, the companies have challenged President Cardenas to compel them to pay the wage increases, which were to have gone into effect Friday at midnight. Many oil men predicted that a compromise settlement would be reached.

Mexico's relations with foreign capital and President Cardenas' program of the "Mexicanization of industry" were involved. United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels and British Minister Owen St. Clair O'Malley were keeping in close touch with the situation.

An oil strike or shutdown would mean appreciable losses of state revenues, of which 17 per cent comes from the oil industry. The arbitration board granted increases estimated by the companies at $11,200,000 annually against their offer, made before a 12-day strike last May and June, to increase wages not more than half that amount. The board said the increase would amount to only $7,200,000 a year.

The companies appealed to the Supreme Court and notified their workers that the old wage scale would be continued. Señor Corona granted the companies' request to await the court decision.

Cardenas Asserts Friendliness to Capital

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Jan. 3 (AP)—President Cardenas in a radio address to the nation asserted anew that his Government is "not an enemy of foreign capital."

"It is pertinent to insist that the Government is not an enemy of foreign capital nor of investments in productive fields and hence advantageous for the national economy," he said. "It being understood that they never insist that they be placed in a situation of privilege over our nationals."

Sr. Cardenas noted as three aims for the future: To increase national wealth and strengthen credit, to spur efforts for solving the agrarian problem, and to raise the people's cultural level and better the situation of workers. He remarked that the Bank of Mexico's metal reserves and the "happy circumstance" that the silver market seemed likely to hold steady, inspired belief that the peso would keep at its present rate of 3.6 to the dollar. "I am particularly pleased," he added, "to recognize the efficacious co-operation that the Government of the United States has given in this respect."

He declared that "individual dictatorships" should be "proscribed from all nations of this continent" and he said that Mexico ratifies once again its faith in democratic institutions."

Labor Party for Relief Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Joining voice with the Administration drive against special privilege practices of "big business," the American Labor Party today placed before President Roosevelt an appeal that he turn a deaf ear to the demands for a balanced budget and reduced relief expenditures while hundreds of thousands of workers were being discharged.

The drive, according to Alex Rose, state executive secretary of the party, in a letter to the President, not only was an attempt to revive discredited policies, but "a challenge which threatens the supremacy of the Government." The pressing necessity, he holds, is a recommendation to Congress from the President for more money for jobless aid. The progressive elements of the nation expected this of the Roosevelt leadership, he declared.

"We deplore the attempt that is being made by those who control the economic destinies of our nation to cast the responsibility for the present recession either on the workers or on the measures by which you succeeded in lifting the country out of the depths in which you found it in 1933," Mr. Rose writes.

"We are convinced that the industrialists of the nation . . . are fostering a campaign that has for its immediate objective the repeal of measures and the scrapping of policies which your Administration has properly regarded as indispensable to permanent and worth-while economic recovery.

"If powerful economic interests can compel the destruction of policies which the people have approved, we shall have lost the substance of democratic government, even though we may continue to labor under the illusion that we are benefiting by retaining its forms. We are convinced that you will meet the challenge effectively and courageously.

"Specifically, increased unemployment must result in a prompt and adequate increase in relief appropriations. We urge that you recommend to the Congress that the appropriations be increased immediately to provide the additional relief which the workers now require as a result of the recession."

Declaring that the party stands squarely behind the President in the "bold and courageous course" he originally set for himself, Mr. Rose warns that conferences with representatives of "big business" will avail little.

"Promises made by them may prove to be as unreliable now as they were in 1929 when they promised President Hoover that they would not resort to wage-cutting," he added.

Realty Sales Put At $600,000,000 In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In a holiday message to members, F. E. Dayton, president of the California Real Estate Association, said that the real-estate business was improving, and he predicted for 1938 the greatest number of realty sales in five years. He estimated that more than 100,000 realty sales took place in 1937, aggregating $600,000,000.

"The tax situation in California compares favorably with other states," Mr. Dayton pointed out, although admitting "that realty owners are entitled to still further reduction and equalization of the tax burden."

He cited a national trend making California and Arizona centers of real estate and building developments.

Steel Mills Add Men In Steubenville Area

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 3 (AP)—Some 1500 steel workers in this district were cheered on the eve of the new year by increased operations of steel companies.

Officials of the Steubenville plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation planned to light three open hearth furnaces Sunday, to result in the recall of between 700 and 800 men immediately. Others will be recalled at a later date, officials said. Earlier last week, the Follansbee plant at Follansbee, W. Va., put in use again 13 of 15 hot mill furnaces, giving work to 700 men.

Weirton Steel announced it would begin the new year with operations at 50 per cent, and the Mingo plant at Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company at 60 per cent, both slightly above the rate of recent weeks.

Steiwer Asks U. S. End Labor Boycott of Lumber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon has asked Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to take legal action to halt the labor boycott against the Oregon lumber industry.

Asserting that A. F. of L. unions in California were boycotting Oregon lumber, Mr. Steiwer asserted in an open letter to Mr. Cummings that this constituted a secondary boycott and was therefore illegal.

The boycott, he argued, had resulted in nullification of the Wagner Labor Act in that a minority of workers, representing A. F. of L. unions, was attempting to monopolize the industry.

Social Security Program Aiding 2,100,000 Needy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Social Security Board reports that more than 2,100,000 needy persons—the aged, the blind, and dependent children—are receiving monthly aid under the Social Security program.

Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer said the average monthly payment for old age assistance and for the blind was $25.80, and the average payment for dependent children was $27 to the family.

'Ordinary' French Budget For 1938 Is Adopted

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—The French Parliament adopted a balanced ordinary budget for 1938 when the Chamber of Deputies and Senate agreed Jan. 1 on a measure fixing receipts at 54,776,176,392 francs (about $1,800,000,000) and expenses at 54,739,600,976 francs.

The bill did not take into account the nation's extraordinary budget.

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U.S. Postal Report: It Seems a Deficit, It's Really Surplus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley reports that the Post Office Department had a gross deficit of $46,614,732 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937.

His annual report to Congress said that non-postal items cost the department $59,258,471, however, and that it therefore should be credited with a net postal surplus of $12,643,739.

The postal surplus was the third shown by the department during the past four years, the report said.

Postal officials said that Congress would be asked to pass a deficiency appropriation to meet the gross deficit. That is customary.

Mr. Farley reported that the fiscal year's postal revenues were the highest in history, but that expenditures were $30,000,000 less than in 1930, when their peak was reached. Audited expenditures totaled $772,815,842, the report said, and audited revenues $726,201,109.

The "non-postal" items listed by the department included these amounts for free mail service: For federal departments and agencies other than the Post Office Department, $34,081,927; for congressmen and others entitled to "franked" mail privileges, $1,137,655; publications delivered in the county of origin, $647,383; blind persons' mail, $171,627.

Airmail revenues showed remarkable growth, the report said, increasing from $6,000,000 in 1935 to $12,000,000 in 1937.

Postage alone, representing 88 per cent of all revenues, increased $54,536,681, Mr. Farley said, accompanying "further improvement" in business during the fiscal year.

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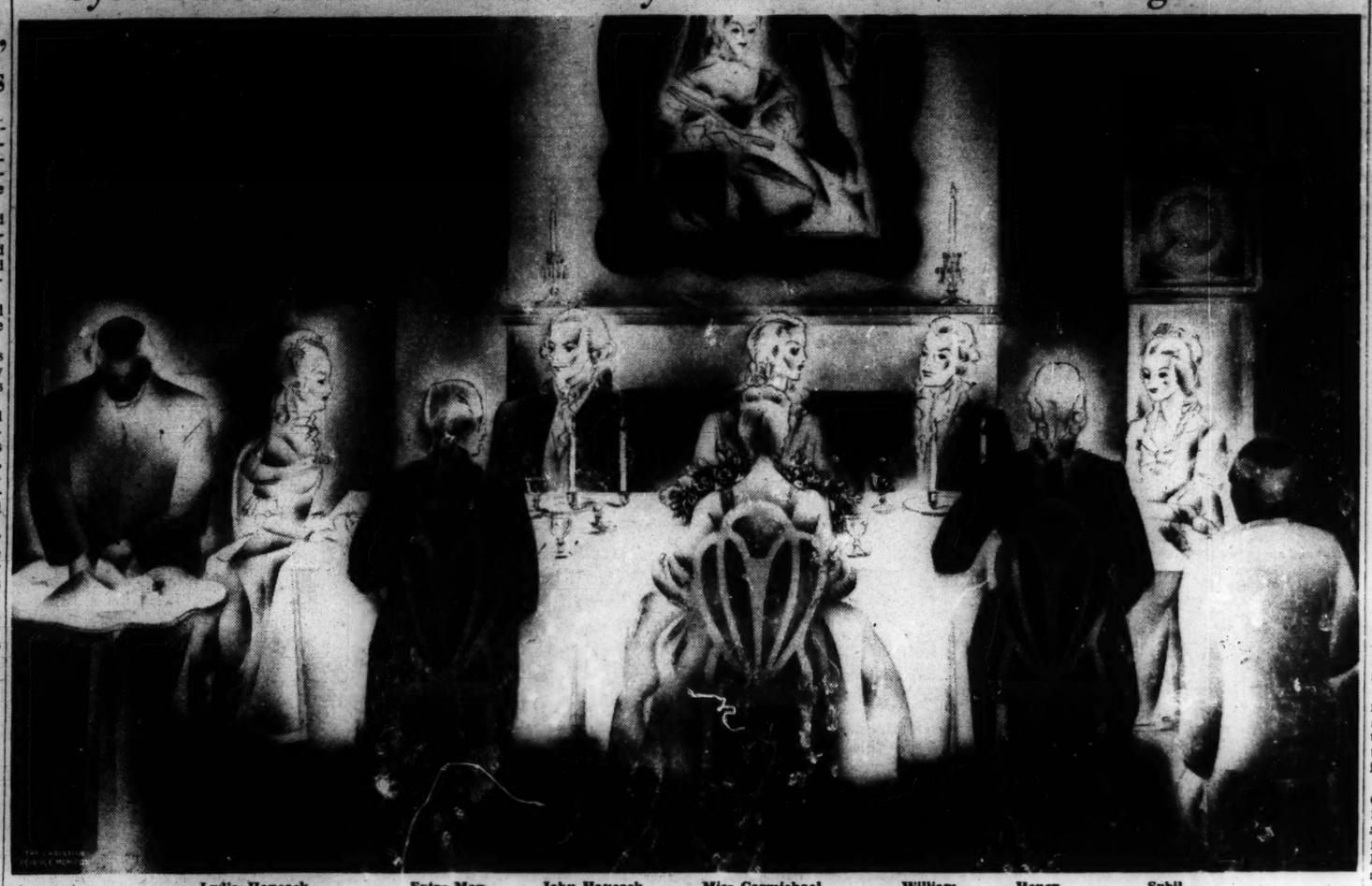
Sybil Takes Time From Her Diary to Dine With Some Who Figure in It



Lydia Hancock — Wife of Thomas Hancock, John's Uncle, Who Later Became John's Mother by Adoption
Extra Man
John Hancock
Miss Carmichael — From Plymouth
Dorothy Quincy — Who Later Became John Hancock's Wife
William — Sybil's Brother
Henry — Sybil's Husband
Sybil — Who Wrote the Diary

U. S. as Active Peace Force Pledged by American Students

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Delegates of the American Student Union comprising the extreme left-wing college and university groups with a strong Communist bias, brought their third annual convention to a close with a pledge to make the United States a "genuine and active force for peace."

Meeting at Vassar College, the members adopted the majority reports on peace and political action, calling for American leadership in "naming aggressors, employing embargoes against aggressors and organizing these efforts through international collaboration."

Among the resolutions approved, which follow the communist "Party Line," were those to:

1. Urge repeal or modification of the present Neutrality Act to allow discrimination between aggressor and attacked and to give aid to the latter.

2. Favor co-operation with all sections of American opinion in independent popular action against aggressors in preventing the manufacture and transportation of war supplies to rebel Spain and Japan and in sending material aid to the Chinese and Japanese people.

3. Oppose the Sheppard-Hill bill which would, they said, "impose a war-time dictatorship."

4. Favor the Nye-Kvale bill which they interpreted as making the reserve officers training corps optional in colleges where it is compulsory and abolishing it in colleges where it is optional.

5. Oppose extra - territorial military operations and urge the removal of all military forces from foreign countries.

The delegates endorsed reciprocal trade treaties and demanded lower tariffs in order to, they said, "encourage the free flow of goods among nations against whom no consumers' boycott exists and to make it possible for these nations to obtain the raw materials they require."

Students Warn of War

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 3 (AP)—A student warning of "the universal possibility of war" sounded a New Year's challenge to American undergraduates to learn the facts of international relations.

The thirteenth annual congress of the National Student Federation joined the warning with a resolution, strongly contested, advocating a policy of strict isolationism.

Eastern and western student delegates were overpowered by southern representatives, as the congress' final session debated the merits of isolationism, as opposed to internationalism.

The convention voiced disapproval of a boycott of Japanese goods and rejected the Ludlow Amendment proposing a national referendum before a declaration of war.

It also advocated withdrawal of United States troops and citizens from foreign war zones; protested United States troops' serving outside the Western Hemisphere; repudiated the "Oxford Oath" against bearing arms; urged a military machine capable of protecting America and its possessions, excluding the Philippines, from invasion; that similar strength be maintained to protect South America.

Ludlow Plan Favored

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Renunciation of war as a means of settling international differences was embodied in one of the final commission reports presented at the concluding session of the National Methodist Student Conference.

The Ludlow Amendment proposal was endorsed as "although inadequate in itself to prevent war, it is a step in the direction of conserving democracy and confining our so-called national defense to actual protection of our shores."

Withdrawal of the military and naval forces of the United States from the centers of the Sino-Japanese conflict and immediate application of the Neutrality Act also were recommended.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the first installment. The Diary is to appear three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Boston
Thursday, September 1st, 1768.

A privy journal I have long wished to have.

Setting down my thoughts in order has ever pleased me, though my dear father has oft told me it is a useless occupation for a female. Fear have I had that many of my thoughts are unbecoming to my sex, but if I set them out on paper, may I not the better judge of my frowardness.

So much have I for which to thank Providence—my dear Henry, our precious little Harry, eight months old, with five teeth, and so much vigor that he does delight his father's heart. In truth he is a remarkable child, knows me beyond doubting when I come to him, and his father also. When I washed him in the great bowl last evening, Henry, seeing his love for water, declared he would take him in the River Charles before another 12 moons have passed. This shall not be. But so soon I need not speak my mind.

Much To-Do this day and the town so filled with clacketing tongues that not one stitch have I taken on little Harry's frock! Capt. Richard Southerell's arrival yester even, 'tis rumoured with word to make arrangements to quarter Red Coats in this our town of Boston, has set the ragtag and bobtail to every kind of excess, and even our sobre citizens have taken it in no good part. This morning on our high hill, where the old beacon light has stood longer than memory goes, atop the beacon some of the "Sons" (Sons of Liberty) have hung a bucket of tar in token of what might happen to this officer—and he takes not a speedy departure!

Had Hoped for Quieter Times

This day, two years back, Henry and I were wed and I had much hoped that we might bid in friends and had laid by store of cake and fruit—India oranges at that—fittingly to celebrate. Now Henry goes to the Caucus Club instead with John Adams and his cousin Samuel! Mr. Hancock has bid him and of course he must go!

On the same sloop which brought Captain Southerell came my silver tea service—modish and beautiful past belief. Tea pot, chocolate pot, sugar basin, creamer, slop bowl and tray—all complete, as ordered through our silversmith, Master Paul Revere. He brought it me most pridefully and has well earned his commission thereon. Praised his taste at some length, as I had feared a little he might take amiss my not ordering a set of his own workmanship. And now must it be put aside until again there be tea-drinking among us. For Henry will have none even of smuggled tea, which seems to me over nice; since I did hear even John Adams but half jestingly request a cup—if there had been paid no hateful duty on it!

The People Are Aroused

They are parading with torches past our door and singing ribald songs about Red Coats. I like not the temper of these mobs, and I hope Henry grows not too warm in political discussion. No man likes to pay unjust duties, so much is clear; though too deep for my poor female understanding is much of this talk about Parliament's iniquity. Henry speaks most nobly and I do listen with a swelling heart. Even so, I am anxious over this night's doings. Sam Adams is ever over-hot. I must bethink to warn Henry that Sam writes letters freely. I would have no rash word of my husband's fall into unfriendly hands! And in this matter I must to the Lord in most earnest supplication.

Sept. 2:—Friday

Brother William Arrives

Excitement and to spare! While Henry tarried at the Tavern yester even, up drives the New York coach and from it alighteth none other than my brother William. Six days journeying from New York and 15 from the Province of Virginia where he now resides. William hath become a gay blade, tricked out as mighty become a British Lord, with hair powder, patches and a laced hanker. He is not as handsome as Henry, whose black hair and eyes so adorns our more quiet Boston garb. Nathless hair powder is vastly modish.

Henry and William were closeted all morning, and then comes Sam Adams again. My heart is greatly troubled. I could not but overhear that they again are seeking to call a convention of all the Colonies. The occasion must be grave indeed. It will all come to the ear of the Governor, to My Lords in Council in England and perhaps even to His Majesty. Oh, I would Henry were not brilliant and a leader of men!

Sept. 3rd.

Yesterday and today our house has been full of guests bidden in by Henry to converse with my brotner William. Shame to me, perhaps, but I do wish in my heart that William had not left his tobacco fields, which he professes to love so well. In truth, he is a man of wit and judgment and has prospered mightily. Our New England men do ever out-trade the men of Virginia and William has acquired much land.

William Does Well by Himself

Does it not go against the Scriptures? Here is a lad who runs away from home, brings many gray hairs to his parents—and all goes well with him! But now he shall not bring his wild conceits into my husband's life and mine. How can he want Henry to buy land in Virginia?—land not only 20 days from here, but so far into the Virginia wilderness to the West that when I inquired of him where this precious county of his might be, which he describes so glowingly, he answers that ne can show it to me on the newest maps—land which I misdoubt not belongs rightly to the savages and which they may take to themselves again most bloodily in spite of all the patents and the claims the British courts establish. He talks engagingly, and flourishes names of great Virginia Gentry—the Fairfaxes and the Lees and one George Washington, whose name I know not, but who is patently of some consequence in those far-off parts. All are in this great land scheme—buying, selling, speculating. They are all land crazy.

Yet fain must I confess that had I better held my tongue Henry might not be in this pother.

William Likes the Land

"A man is nothing without land," said my brother William. "He has no dignity, no security, no real place in Society. And, not content to quote the lives of such men as Mr. Hancock and John Adams and Mr. Hutchinson, and many more of our great merchants, lawyers, and seafaring men, needs must I, in foolish wifely pride, bring in Henry's prowess and success in life. Needs must I say that a lawyer could be a man of substance and consequence, that but this year had Henry won a case for Mr. Hancock, even against the known corruption of an unfriendly King's man on the bench—that he earned a hundred pounds sterling for his success—and had my brother William that much honest silver to show for the fruit of his land?

And on the instant, when my brother William learned of this great sum in my husband's possession, there was nothing for it but it to be straightway sunk in his Virginia wilderness!

How well do I know that if a man be nothing without land, he may be little more than nothing with it. Is not my dear father a farmer—with broad acres near our sweet village of Concord? And yet there were never many good shillings for all of the labor. It was frost this year, and heat the next! But if land it must be, why not the acres adjoining my father's, which Henry Standish will gladly sell and on which at least we shall not be scalped?

Am I being punished for worldly cravings? Much had I hoped that Henry would put his great gain into a most noble house—the like of Mistress Cabot's, on which my heart doth dote. Never did I think to hope that politics would be even more grave, but now I do so hope, for so Henry's mind may be yet diverted from this mad scheme.

Adelaide Stedman.

King Honors Manufacturer

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Baron Nuffield, British automobile manufacturer, who has given away $60,000,000 in the last 13 years, was made a Viscount at the top of King George VI's New Year honors list. The list, third of the reign, included six new Peers, three Privy Councilors, five Baronets, 59 Knights Bachelor and one Companion of Honor. The King also made Gracie Fields, a leading comedienne of London's music halls, a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Sir Robert G. Vansittart, permanent Undersecretary of the Foreign Office since 1930, was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Gen. Viscount Gort, who became Chief of the Imperial General Staff in the recent War Office shake-up, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Among the five new Barons were Sir Percival Perry, head of the Ford Motor Company in Great Britain and on the continent, and Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, former Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India and of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps during the World War.

Lord Horder, physician to the King, was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Howell Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post until it was absorbed by the Telegraph last year, was made a Companion of Honor.

E. N. R. Trentham, financial adviser to the British Embassy at Washington, was named a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Australian official secretary in the United States, David McKenzie Dow, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire, as was Maj. C. R. Redgrave, a British resident of New York.

Miss Charlotte Josephine King, a clerk of the British Consulate General at Chicago, was made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Lord Nuffield, who was plain William Richard Morris until 1929, when he was made a Baronet, recently donated $6,500,000 to Oxford University. His previous gifts included $10,000,000 to Oxford for a medical college, $10,000,000 to the depressed areas and a $10,000,000 fund to his employees. The son of an Oxford clerk, Lord Nuffield started a bicycle shop when he was 16, graduated to motorcycles, and then to automobiles in 1910. He was forced to abandon his business in the World War, when he made minelayers for the Government on a salary basis. He started rebuilding his business in 1920; and the following year, when prices were rising and business falling, he cut prices of his models and practically monopolized the market. He was made a Baron in 1934.

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Cummings Asks Congress To Bolster Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings recommended today a congressional investigation of what he called the inadequacy of the anti-trust laws.

The proposal was advanced in his annual report which also revived two features of President Roosevelt's defeated court reorganization bill.

"Obviously," the report said, "the statute (anti-trust law) in its present form is not adequate for the purpose of dealing with the many ramifications of the problem. A thorough and comprehensive study is necessary."

Discussing means of eliminating delays in administration of justice, Mr. Cummings said it was "highly desirable" that Congress provide for an administrative officer to supervise federal courts. He also suggested "serious thought" be given to increased "flexibility" for the courts.

Court Plan Recalled

These two proposals recalled the provisions in the Roosevelt court bill for a "proctor" to supervise the courts and for complete freedom for the Chief Justice to assign justices to any district to hear especial cases.

While the court fight which split the Democratic majority at the last regular congressional session centered on the proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court, these provisions also were attacked.

Mr. Cummings made no specific recommendations respecting the anti-trust law. He noted, however, there had been on basic change in the Sherman Anti-trust Act since its enactment in 1890.

Mr. Cummings did not go into details of inadequacies he said existed in the present law. He presented with his report, however, one from Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, which criticized court interpretations of the present statute.

Action by Congress

The Attorney General recommended also congressional action to expedite administration of justice in the federal courts, asserting delays were due to insufficient personnel, a tolerance of technicalities and a lack of efficient administrative methods.

He proposed authorization of 27 additional lower court judges, promulgation by the Supreme Court of uniform rules of practice for federal courts and provision for a permanent administrative officer.

Mr. Cummings' report, recommending an administrative officer whose functions would be similar to those proposed by the President for a proctor, said:

"It is highly desirable that provision be made for a permanent administrative officer, with adequate assistance, to devote his entire time to supervision of the administrative side of the courts; to studying and suggesting improvements in the matter of handling dockets; to assembling data and keeping abreast of the needs of the various districts for temporary assistance; and to ascertaining what judges are available for such assignments, as well as performing other incidental functions.

"Such an officer should be appointed by the Supreme Court and act under the supervision of the Chief Justice."

Flexibility Urged

While not specifically advocating that provision be made for assigning judges to any districts to hear especial cases, Mr. Cummings said greater "flexibility" was needed.

In urging uniform rules of practice for federal courts, Mr. Cummings said Congress gave the Supreme Court the power in 1934 to promulgate such rules. Subsequently, he said, recommendations were made to the court by an advisory committee of eminent members of the bar.

The Attorney General also recommended enactment of measures, now pending in Congress, which would:

Permit the defendant to waive indictment by grand jury and consent to prosecution by information.

Require a defendant who proposes to rely on the defense of alibi to give the prosecution notice of that fact before trial.

Permit comment on the defendant's failure to testify.

Abolish appeals in habeas corpus proceedings instituted to test the validity of a warrant for the removal of a defendant from one district to another.

Mr. Jackson's report on the anti-trust division said the courts had "refused to determine the validity of price policies in terms of the only possible standard which can be practically enforced, i. e., results.

"Instead of that they made 'intention' to restraint trade the test and qualified monopoly by the word 'reasonable.' Such a standard is not only vague but does not permit consideration of the real factors involved."

Section for Children Planned in 1939 Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Plans for construction of a children's world—concentrating in one center the interests of children up to the age of 14—as a part of the New York World's Fair 1939 were announced by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, today.

This division will be a complete miniature World's Fair presented in juvenile manner, Mr. Whalen said. It will be designed in the gay, modern contemporary manner with a fresh idea of fantasy rather than in the fairy-tale castle, Mother-Goose-rhyme method of other children's fairs, he added.

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Fusion Starts Second Term Bolstered by Vote Mandate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The mandate to perpetuate nonpolitical management of New York City affairs, voted by the electorate last November, became effective in city hall today with an accelerated tempo that left only the portraits of the mayoral line passive before a scene their originals had never envisioned. Virtually all else within the walls of the historic building hummed to this 1938 reaffirmation of an evolutionary new ordering in local governance.

In contrast with four years ago, when the Fiorello H. La Guardia Fusion mayoralty inaugurated the transition with a hold on the scepter that might or might not be tentative, the second quadrennium of this reform rule enters upon its affairs with the confidence of assured control.

The extent of the anti-Tammany revolution has evidence in many factors, but in none so much as the strengthened reach of the Fusion command, aided by a revised charter with its new distribution of duties and responsibilities, its new council, its new provisions for better fiscal management and municipal policy making. The corollary to the whole, of course, is the passing of Tammany control. No student of city affairs today can discern any power of regeneration in that once invincible machine whose processes bred no understanding of government, save as it produced political spoils.

New Council's Task

The new council, elected by the proportional representation system, alone offers a mirror of both old ways and new—the new, in that the Democrats hold only a bare majority of its seats as compared with the 90 per cent control in the Board of Aldermen which the council replaces; the old, in the struggle which that bare majority is now having to organize, for, even in this remnant of a one-time regnant force, the internecine conflict that has torn the city democracy since the New Deal element began to whittle down Tammany in 1932 is taking its toll.

Through the city council the second La Guardia regime is inaugurating its program today in a message concerning the present "budgetless" status of the city. A technical error by the alredmen enabled the Mayor to withhold his signature to the 1938 budget, which, he holds, they and the Democratic majority on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment rendered "illegal."

Nothing could be more indicative of the reversal in local politics than the absence of Tammany outcry over such procedure. Even a year ago it would have made for instant repercussion, with the machine's representatives on the Board of Estimate leading off and the Tammany board of strategy rounding up the necessary plaintiffs for taxpayers' actions.

Tammany Is Silent

But with a silence eloquent beyond volumes that Tammany no longer wants a fight of any kind, particuularly until there has been exploration of the new charter workings, this most typical La Guardia-ism has been suffered to pass. The way is clear for the Mayor to ask the new council and Board of Estimate to restore his original executive budget at the considerably lower figure than that approved by the old bodies.

The new Board of Estimate is assembled with only a single Democrat remaining of the old majority which prevailed before the electorate smashed the precedent that a reform mayoralty could not be reelected.

In addition, Mayor La Guardia will have the advantage of the stronger powers which the revised charter vests in the executive branch of the city government, centralizing responsibility.

La Guardia Takes Oath

Induction ceremonies began one minute after 1937 had been torn off the calendar, with Mayor La Guardia taking his second oath of office in the library of Samuel Seabury's town house.

An interested spectator at that small private party was Thomas E. Dewey, fresh from his own induction as district attorney of New York County. This had taken place in the chambers of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions, and had supplied a pledge lacking to the 1933 Fusion victory that not only an exceptional prosecutor was taking office, but one free of a political machine and with a social philosophy.

"The day has passed when the routine handling of thousands of petty cases can be regarded as an asset to the community," Mr. Dewey has said. "The day has come when criminal cases are to be thought of in terms of people—their social backgrounds and their opportunity for rehabilitation. When this becomes the regular approach of the public prescutor, we will begin to have not just criminal prosecution but criminal justice."

Mr. Dewey starts work with an office staffed according to objectives which gave national significance to his two years' successful prosecution of city rackets. The same young and enthusiastic lawyers without political entanglements he hand-picked for that inquiry are his aides for the larger work; the same young and ambitious investigators assembled with the aid of Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine on the basis of education, training and no political obligations; the same accountants, only one of whom ever had to be dismissed for giving out information.

Since his election, all additions have been made on these grounds, only three of 64 assistants serving under his Tammany predecessor, William C. Dodge, retaining their jobs and about 50 Tammany clerks and process-servers losing theirs.

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Three Writers With Opinions

Maurice Goldberg — Peggy Wood

Drawing by S. J. Woolf — Sinclair Lewis

Lloyd Morris

Sinclair Lewis Reticent On 'Production'

Why should authors be expected to make polite conversation about their work? Manufacturers do not discuss new models not yet on the market. Lawyers do not publicly rehearse briefs in advance of their presentation in court. But the author, who goes to dinner or to a reception, or merely to walk on the street, is apt to be challenged with, "Dear Mr. A—, what are you writing now?"

Mr. A—, having three out of a possible 15 characters settled in his thought, a middle and an end but not a beginning for a book or a beginning and an ending but no middle, and being altogether uncertain as to the effect upon his publisher of what ideas he has managed to scrape together, wishes that he were somewhere else, grows silent, and departs as soon as possible.

Sinclair Lewis encountered one of these questioners the other day. Mr. Lewis was ensconsed in a chair prepared to listen to a speech by Miss Dorothy Thompson (who on occasion is called Mrs. Lewis).

"Literary Material"

Now Mr. Lewis is fairly easily recognized, even from blurry passport photographs, and the gentleman in the next seat, taking one good look, beamed and grasped his opportunity: "Mr. Lewis, what new literary material are you producing now?"

Literary material thought Mr. Lewis—biscuits and tractors, lace and millinery! And "new" literary material indeed!

So what with one thing and another the question never was answered. Which was a pity, for Mr. Lewis is working on "new" material, a play, a comedy in fact, and not from one of his books. He might have told the questioner all about it if there had been a more deft approach, for instance a word of appreciation for "The Job," that early book of his which some people liked very much but which is a Cinderella sister to "Main Street" and "Babbitt," a Cinderella sister without godmother, or pumpkin coach, or glass slipper.

An Untimely Book

Mr. Lewis calls that book—although he liked it too—"a story about a drab little girl in an office." But Mr. Lewis realizes now that it was untimely. It was published just before women began to be career-conscious, at a time when ladies were still apt to pretend that their presence in business was an accident, and one which they were only too willing to correct, given an opportunity.

What Mr. Lewis might have told the questioner he related easily an evening or two later to fellow guests at a dinner table. The guests were fellow craftsmen in a modest way, and understood that the very best way to get an author to talk is not to ask, but to listen.

* * *

Letting Out a Secret

On this question of authors talking about their work, some of them do it fairly readily and some of them not at all. Lloyd Morris, for instance, has had that rare thing happen to him, acceptance of a new manuscript sight unseen, by Harpers. Mr. Morris is busily writing away at the book now between articles for magazines, reviewing books, and lecturing on literary topics.

But no one would have known it from Mr. Morris when he strolled into a party given for him by Charles C. Batchelder, with whom Mr. Morris served in the United States Censorship Bureau during the war.

Mr. Morris talked about Mr. Batchelder's forthcoming cruise around the world, about the host's Chinese porcelain, about anything and everything in fact but his own work. The secret was only let out by a woman, Miss Nannine Joseph, who is Mr. Morris's literary agent and who was assisting the host. Not that Miss Joseph ever would tell a real secret, but that this one she thought should be let out of the bag.

* * *

No Room for Fear

Peggy Wood, with a book "on the fire" and dashing off to London to appear in the new Noel Coward play, arrived at a luncheon where she was to speak, a little uncertain as to which of two blue papers was her Christmas shopping list and which the notes for her talk. She

Author! Author!

read from both indiscriminately, until she came to the word "apertures."

She could think of no one who wanted an aperture for a gift. So this must be her speech. Miss Wood believes that the "aperture" is the most important difference in technique between stage, screen, and microphone, and that the actor who knows his business in the larger setting of the theater can adjust his performance to the limitations of the screen or the radio without too much nonsense about learning a new technique.

Miss Wood had a word against fear of new techniques or fear of anything, saying, "I have so little time to do all that I want to do, that I won't let fear get in to clutter things up still more. If I did, I never should accomplish any of my aims."

* * *

South America Again

And now a book—or rather three books—to "end" all volumes on South America. Edward Tomlinson, who for 14 years has been a commentator in magazines and over the air on affairs on the southern continent, has become a trifle impatient—as have some reviewers— with the spate of volumes appearing from the pens of those who have briefly visited South America.

From Miami to Miami in six weeks by air, he says, it is possible to paint scenes, but writers will persist in trying to deal with characters, a fragmentary and sometimes contradictory process when there is no background of knowledge against which to pose conversations. Mr. Tomlinson adds that on his first trip to South America he could have done the same kind of book. But he has now discarded the things which he then believed to be true.

Mr. Tomlinson is well into his first book, which deals with the Spanish civilization of Colombia, the Indian background of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and the cosmopolitan Chile. His second book will tell the story of Argentina and Uruguay, which are Latin, predominately Italian, and the third book will be about Brazil, which, as Kipling says, is "a world by itself."

Marjorie Shuler

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Cleveleys (Society, Thornton and Cleveleys): Church Edifice, Victoria Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 20

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

South Africa

Cape Province

Kimberley: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Orange Free State

Bloemfontein: Clarendon Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Transvaal

Rustenburg: Town Hall, 3 to 4 p. m., High Dutch, and 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., English, Feb. 13.

United States

California

Downey: Downey Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

El Centro: Wilson School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club, 4400 Woodleigh Lane, near Foothill Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 3838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 13.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Los Angeles (Twenty-second Church): Odd Fellows Hall, One Hundred and Second at Beach Street, Watts, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 478 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Oxnard: Masonic Temple, C and Fifth Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

San Jose (Organization at San Jose State College): College Little Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

San Luis Obispo: Elmo Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Continental Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Atlanta Theater, 25 Exchange Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Glencoe: Church Edifice, 330 Beach Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Rockford (First Church): Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Iowa

Des Moines (joint lecture): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, West Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 9. Radiocast Station WCBM, 1370 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Northampton (Organization at Smith College): Sage Hall, Smith College, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Redford High School, McNichols Road and Grand River, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 9.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Jan. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 4 p. m., Jan. 8. Radiocast Station KMOX, 4 to 4:30 p. m.

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

New Jersey

Union City: Emerson High School, Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14. (Note change of hour.)

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

New York (Tenth Church): Loew's Theater, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, 10:30 a. m., Jan. 15.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Church Edifice, 3215 Park Avenue, Walnut Hills, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14, and 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Cleveland (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; First Church, Lakewood, and Society, Fairview): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, St. Clair Avenue and East Sixth Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 9.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Broadway and D Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Hobart: Eugene Field Junior High School, 800 South Main, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Pennsylvania

Chester: New Century Club Building, Fifteenth and Upland Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 9

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 10. Radiocast Station KRBC, 1420 kilocycles.

Longview: Longview Junior High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

San Angelo: Municipal Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 9. Radiocast Station KGKL, 1370 kilocycles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 9, Feb. 6, 13, March 6, 13, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Feb. 6, March 6, 1938

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 20, 1938

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 13, 27, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 6, 20, 1938.

Mountain States

Arizona

Phoenix—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOY, 1390kc, on Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Montana

Great Falls — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 27, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

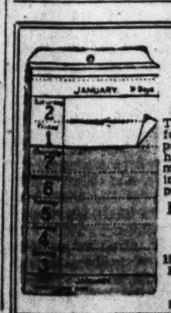
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Jan. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Pre-Indian Traces Found

Specimens of the handiwork of a race that antedated the Indians—arrowheads, pottery and tools — have been found in great mounds of oyster shells on the banks of the Damariscotta River in Maine.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Negro Leaders Include Security In Emancipation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Americans have before them today an appeal by Negro leaders of the nation to make Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation fully effective through the granting of economic security to everyone. The appeal was voiced when 2000 Negroes observed here yesterday the seventy-fifth anniversary of the liberator's freeing of the slaves.

The meeting was held in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in Edgecomb Avenue, at 137th Street. Here and there in the audience were aged Negro men and women, their hair white as a full-bloom cotton boll in the deep South where they were born. It was obvious that age had not withered their eagerness for freedom, for they listened to the speakers with deep attention.

Finds Slavery Today

Hubert T. Delany, municipal tax commissioner and Negro leader who was born of parents who were slaves, struck the major chord of the meeting when he appealed for the broadest kind of interpretation of freedom.

"We in this country who are poor and at the bottom of the economic ladder—whether we be black or white—are still in slavery," he declared, "and we will continue in bondage as long as we are subject to economic insecurity.

"There are only two means by which we may achieve real freedom —education and intelligent use of the ballot."

Mr. Delany was optimistic with regard to the future, holding that notable progress had been shown in the past four years in intelligent use of the ballot. He voiced confidence that this would increase and that it was to be expected that henceforth men and women of liberal views would increasingly be elected to office.

Second Emancipation

William C. Hueston, one-time judge of the Municipal Court of Gary, Ind., another speaker, declared the time had come to complete Lincoln's work.

"I believe that for us there is to be a second emancipation," he said. "I feel that we shall somehow find a program and adopt a plan which will enable us to build a life with which to control our destiny—economic, political and moral."

Other speakers were James W. Brown, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; the Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Mark's; Perry Howard, an attorney of Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. J. Oliver, Dalmus Steele and J. Finley Wilson, national leader of the Negro Elks.

The meeting adopted resolutions urging revision of the Social Security Act to include house servants and to facilitate the obtaining of old-age pensions, urging extension of greater opportunities for Negro employment and favoring the nomination of a Negro for Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional District, which includes Harlem.

It was recalled at the meeting that Lincoln attended services at Henry Ward Beecher's Brooklyn church in 1860 and was much impressed by the preacher's abolitionist stand. The following day—Feb. 27—he made his famous address on the union and slavery at Cooper Institute.

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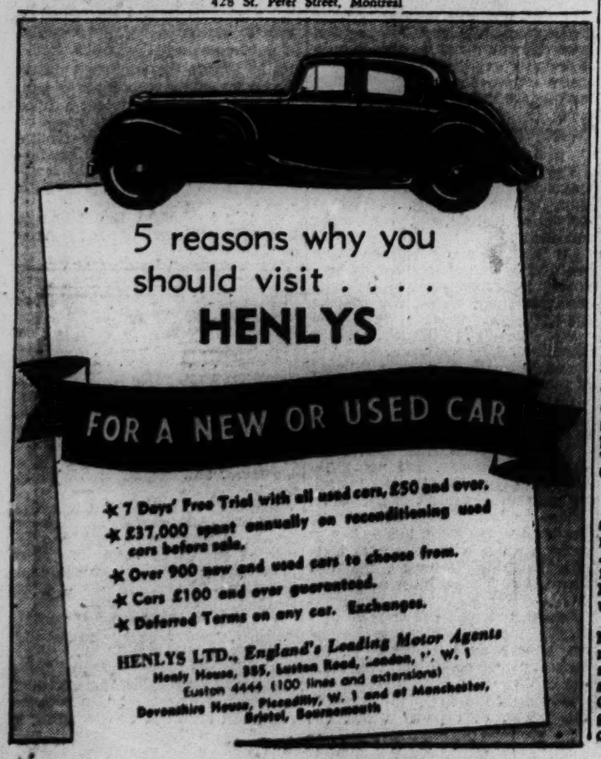
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Japanese Differ On Program For Nation in China

(Continued from Page 1)

China. It ended with visits to Tsingtao, in Shantung, that has since been devastated and to war-torn Shanghai.

During the trip I was able to discuss Japanese aims and policies with a number of authoritative military and civilian representatives of the Island Empire. Four men whose views seemed especially worth recording in this connection were Gen. Jiro Minami, governor general of Korea, Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, minister of foreign affairs of Manchoukuo, Colonel Kawaguchi, head of the press bureau of the Japanese Army in North China, and Consul General Horinouchi in Tientsin.

Strange as it may seem, no one is more inclined to use phrases breathing peace and good will than a Japanese general. Acts that to Chinese nationalists and to many outside observers seem definitely aggressive in character are described by Japanese military leaders as designed to promote peace, good will and the welfare of the Orient and of all humanity.

Orient for Orientals

Quite characteristic in this connection were General Minami's statements in the course of a personal interview, a summary of which I append:

"Oriental affairs should be looked after by Orientals, just as America should be for Americans and Europe for Europeans. This is the true way to world peace. Japan, Manchoukuo and China should work together hand in hand. This is why, just because we want to attain peace, we want to co-operate with China, the anti-Japanese movement cannot be accepted. China is the only country in the world, I believe, which has made anti-foreignism a principle of education. This is the cause of anti-Japanese feeling. One must draw a line of distinction between the Nanking Government, which is nothing but a military clique, and the peaceful Chinese masses, against whom we have no enmity.

"I believe Japan, Manchoukuo and North China should form an economic bloc for permanent peace. This will be a great blessing both to North China and to the Japanese people. The new regime in North China will be separate from Manchoukuo and self-governing as regards Nanking. We hope that peace and order in the future in North China can be maintained with Chinese forces. For many reasons, financial and diplomatic, we should not like to station large Japanese forces there. But we cannot tolerate an anti-Japanese regime in that part of China."

Combating "Reds"

Mr. Ohashi, the Japanese who is in charge of Manchoukuo's limited foreign relations, speaks fluent English, partly, no doubt, as a result of his former term of office as Japanese consul in Seattle. He placed the issue of combating communism high on the list of Japan's war aims.

"China was being invaded by sinister and insidious Red forces, financed by Russian gold," he declared. "Since he was kidnaped at Sian, Chiang Kai-shek lost his hold on the Chinese Army, his ability to control the Communist elements. The same statement holds true in North China, where the former head of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Gen. Sung Cheyuan, could not hold back his younger officers, who were filled with Communist anti-Japanese sentiments.

"There are two things I would like to say as regards the true interests of foreign countries in the present conflict. First, Japan's defeat would be a disaster, not only for Japan, but for all countries with investments in China, because these would be swept away by the Red tide which would then submerge China. Second, Japan has neither the intention nor the physical capacity to monopolize the exploitation of China. Here in Manchoukuo, Japan finds many of the things which she most needs: food, iron, coal. Japan is interested in developing cotton in North China; but it has no desire to exclude the enterprise of other countries. The economic interests of other powers can easily be safeguarded through negotiations with Japan."

A resonant expression of Japan's intention to drush China's resistance was voiced by Colonel Kawaguchi, who received me in his office at the Japanese military headquarters in Tientsin.

"Neither the Yellow River nor any other boundary sets a definite limit to our advance," he declared. "Our objective is not the acquisition of this or that bit of territory, but the smashing of Chinese resistance, which will mean the end of anti-Japanese policies and actions. If necessary we shall pursue the Chinese armies to Szechuen or to Sinkiang. We also propose to stamp out the Chinese Red nest in North Shensi and, if possible, to eliminate communism entirely from China. It is an illusion for the Chinese to imagine that they can outlast us in endurance.

"If the Chinese military forces in the North have perhaps lost 20 or 30 per cent of their manpower and material, their morale has been completely undermined by our victorious forward movement. What the future will bring is, at the moment, uncertain. If the Nanking Government comes to a satisfactory agreement, accepting Japan's terms of peace, a settlement of the North China issue might be possible on the basis of the creation of a demilitarized zone as far south as the Yellow River. If Nanking resists to the point of collapse, this idea of a demilitarized zone falls to the ground and some kind of independent pro-Japanese government will come into being in this part of China."

Seek Conservative Rule

I heard more moderate views and softer tones when I went from the militant Colonel Kawaguchi to Japan's thoughtful and well informed civilian representative in North China, Consul-General Horiuchi.

"What we want here," declared Mr. Horiuchi, "is a respectable Chinese Government, which will serve as a magnet and center for the conservative and business elements of China, if other parts of the country go Red. This is almost certain to occur if Nanking prolongs its hopeless resistance much further. Personally I am sure Chiang Kai-shek did not wish to fight Japan. He was forced into it by the pressure of communist and extreme nationalist elements. If he could make up his mind to end the struggle now an arrangement could be made for an autonomous North China which would remain part of China, but where Japan would have a free hand in economic development.

"It was the Chinese inability to come to such an agreement, the Chinese misinterpreting of our conciliatory policy as a sign of weakness that led to the present unfortunate conflict. There is no intention of annexing North China to Manchoukuo or of employing in North China the Manchoukuo methods of economic development. We should welcome foreign capital in North China, because Japan has not the resources to develop this region adequately itself. It is absurd to accuse Japan of wishing to dominate all China to the exclusion of other powers. Not only do we lack the capital for such an undertaking; but we should have to fight the whole world if we tried to take all China for ourselves. And I hope even our worst enemies will not think we are so foolish as to wish to do this."

Four Objectives

One can see in these four interviews with two military and two civilian Japanese spokesmen that there are certain differences of emphasis among Japanese themselves in discussing the direction of their country's policy in China. At the same time I believe all four men whom I have quoted and other Japanese whom I have interviewed would be in substantial agreement as to the following four objectives of the big Japanese military campaign in China:

(1) Depriving Nanking of the power, if not the will to resist any Japanese demands in the future. Japan was unmistakably worried by the growth of Chinese unity and military strength, accompanied, as it seemed to Japan, by a more and more irreconcilable attitude vis-a-vis Japan. A high Japanese officer assured me that "heaven" had provided the Lukowkiao incident as a means for a drastic solution of a situation that had become intolerable.

(2) A new status for North China, which may be autonomous if agreement can be reached with Nanking or entirely independent (except of Japan) if China persists in bitter-end resistance. Extensive plans for the economic exploitation of this region are already drawn up, as will be shown in more detail in a later article.

(3) Some kind of effective guaranty that Japan will not be obliged to fight again at Shanghai. This may assume the form either of a neutralized status for the whole city, with a demilitarized zone in the adjoining territory, or of the institution of a separate Japanese Concession, or of both.

(4) The creation of a separate Mongol state, including Suiyuan and North Chahar provinces, with the possibility of including more Mongol territory in Ningsia and a vaguer chance of embracing Outer Mongolia if Japan becomes involved in war with the Soviet Union and emerges victorious.

Here, I believe, is a reliable sketch of Japan's "real intentions" in China. The following series of articles will endeavor to show how far these designs have been and are likely to be realized.

Japanese Contemplate Their Gains in China

By a Staff Artist, Wide World, Acme
Kensuke Horinouchi
Japanese Consul General in Tientsin

Gen. Jiro Minami
Governor General of Korea

Chuichi Ohashi
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo

Representatives of Japan who have discussed the nation's aims and policies in China. Shaded sections of the map indicate territory wholly or virtually under occupation and the dates indicate Japan's chief advances on the mainland.

Fishing Boat Seized, Alleged Japanese-Owned

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—A second fishing boat of alleged Japanese ownership, the Three Star, was seized by U. S. marshal's deputies on Dec. 31 as it entered the harbor here.

The Nancy Hanks had been seized Dec. 23 on a similar charge of ownership misrepresentation.

The Three Star, valued at $45,000,000, was listed as owned by Masaaki Kuwabara, an Hawaiian-born Japanese, but U. S. Attorney Ben Harrison claimed it was owned by nine other men, several of whom are alien Japanese. Mr. Kuwabara also was listed as owner of the Nancy Hanks. Mr. Harrison charged a number of alien fishing boats here have evaded payment of duties by claiming American ownership.

Ketchikan Had Driest Year in Its History

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Jan. 3 (AP)—Ketchikan recorded 1937 as the driest year in its history—it rained only 117 inches. The precipitation was six inches less than in 1919, previously the most arid year. Normal annual rainfall is 156 inches, a mere 13 feet.

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France Unifies Main Railways To Reduce Oppressive Deficits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—En route from private ownership to nationalization, the railways of France switched over on Jan. 1 to a new regime under the control of the State.

Unification of the six main lines and co-ordination of rail and road transports are the principal characteristics of this first stage on the way to complete nationalization, which will not be reached until 1982.

Management of France's transportation network has now been taken over by a "National Railway Company" (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français) in which a majority of shares is held by the State. The capital of the company is fixed at 1,419,412,000 francs (about $50,000,000). The State holds 51 per cent of this amount and the privately owned railway companies 49 per cent. As all administrative decisions are by a simple majority of votes, in practice this gives the Government complete financial control.

In addition, the State is assured of administrative supremacy by the fact that the private railway companies which make up the new unified regime are represented on the board of directors of the national company by only 12 per cent of a total of 33 members.

Control of Appointments

The State likewise has 12 representatives, but it also controls the appointment of at least half a dozen other members who are high State functionaries, such as the Vice President of the Council of State and the Governor of the Bank of France.

Since the World War there have been six principal railroad lines in France: the Eastern Northern, Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée, Paris-Orléans-Midi, State and Alsace-Lorraine. The last two already belong in their entirety to the French State. The others were owned by private companies under a series of conventions which begin to expire in 10 or 12 years.

These lines have long been operating at a loss, due largely to competition by the automobile, though a secondary factor has been high taxes imposed on railroads in France. It is estimated that between a third and a half of railway passenger fares and freight rates go into the State Treasury. The deficit of all the lines was made up from a general fund which in practice had to be provided by the State, usually in the form of Government-guaranteed loans.

Big Economies Expected

By unifying and co-ordinating all these six separate systems, it is hoped to realize important economies. In 1937, for instance, there was an estimated deficit of approximately 6,000,000,000 francs. The new National Company expects to cut this deficit very considerably the first year through the elimination of waste, the unification of purchasing and other methods. It has already begun its attack on the deficit by raising railway fares by an average of 25 per cent as from the first of the year, the second increase in the last half year. At the same time, an effort is to be made to co-ordinate road and rail transport, and thus do away with competitive shipping of goods on the highways of France.

One of the innovations of the new National Railway Company is that organized labor is represented on the board. Four members of the board are chosen by the principal railroad union.

Under this transitional régime, the framework of the six existing companies remains intact until 1955, when it will disappear to give way to a single organization. Dividend payments to stockholders, according to the present scheme, will continue until 1982, when the railways of France will be fully and finally nationalized under Government ownership, management and control.

Samoan Clipper Heads for Hawaii

KINGMAN REEF, Equatorial Pacific, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Samoan Clipper departed at 11:31 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Honolulu (1085 miles) on the last leg of its flight from Auckland, N. Z., inaugurating commercial air service between Australasia and the United States.

The Pan American Airways flying boat, which left Auckland Saturday morning with a cargo of mail and express, arrived last night from Pago Pago, American Samoa, first step on its epochal flight. The distance from Auckland to Pago Pago is 1806 miles and from Pago Pago to Kingman Reef, 1561 miles.

The 19-ton flying boat, with the veteran sea flier, Capt. Edwin C. Musick, in command, on reaching Honolulu, is to transfer mail and express to the Philippine Clipper, due in the Hawaii metropolis from Manila Wednesday, which is to carry the load on to Alameda, Calif.

At this tiny atoll, Pan American's four-masted schooner Trade Wind is serving as a base of operations until the company erects buildings. With weather bureau and radio direction finding facilities aboard, the boat will guide air liners in and out of Kingman Reef and furnish them supplies.

Second-Hand Food Approved in Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—If a guest has not thrust a knife, fork or spoon into an order of food, it may be served again to another customer, according to a ruling today by Fritz Dreesen, leader of the economic group in the officially controlled restaurant trade.

Germany's general tightening of the belt under the four-year self-sufficiency plan led to revision of the old ruling that food once served was considered spoiled even though untouched by the guest. However, the new ruling enjoined the greatest hygienic care on restaurants.

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Text of President's Annual Message Read by Him at Reopening of Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address to Congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In addressing the Congress on the state of the Union, present facts and future hazards demand that I speak clearly and earnestly of the causes which underlie events of profound concern to all.

In spite of the determination of this nation for peace, it has become clear that acts and policies of nations in other parts of the world have far-reaching effects not only upon their immediate neighbors but also on us.

I am thankful that I can tell you that our nation is at peace. It has been kept at peace despite provocations which in other days, because of their seriousness, could well have engendered war.

The people of the United States and the Government of the United States have shown capacity for restraint and a civilized approach to the purposes of peace, while at the same time we maintain the integrity inherent in the sovereignty of 130,000,000 people, lest we weaken or destroy our influence for peace and jeopardize the sovereignty itself.

U. S. Policy Is Peace

It is our traditional policy to live at peace with other nations. More than that, we have been among the leaders in advocating the use of pacific methods of discussion and conciliation in international differences. We have striven for the reduction of military forces.

But in a world of high tension and disorder, in a world where stable civilization is actually threatened, it becomes the responsibility of each nation which strives for peace at home and peace with and among others to be strong enough to assure the observance of those fundamentals of peaceful solution of conflicts which are the only ultimate basis for orderly existence.

Resolute in our determination to respect the rights of others, and to command respect for the rights of ourselves, we must keep ourselves adequately strong in self-defense.

There is a trend in the world away from the observance both of the letter and the spirit of treaties. We propose to observe, as we have in the past, our own treaty obligations; but we cannot be certain of reciprocity on the part of others.

Says Democracies Must Lead

Disregard for treaty obligations seems to have followed the surface trend away from the democratic representative form of government. It would seem, therefore, that world peace through international agreements is most safe in the hands of democratic representative governments—or, in other words, peace is most greatly jeopardized in and by those nations where democracy has been discarded or has never developed.

I have used the words "surface trend," for I still believe that civilized man increasingly insists and, in the long run, will insist on genuine participation in his own government. Our people believe that, over the years, democracies of the world will survive, and democracy will be restored, or established, in those nations which today know it not. In that faith lies the future peace of mankind.

The Situation at Home

At home, conditions call for my equal candor. Events of recent months are new proof that we cannot conduct a national government after the practice of 1787, or 1837, or 1887, for the obvious reason that human needs and human desires are infinitely greater, infinitely more difficult to meet than in any previous period in the life of our republic. Hitherto, it has been an acknowledged duty of government to meet these desires and needs: nothing has occurred of late to absolve the Congress, the courts or the President from that task. It faces us—as squarely, as insistently, as in March, 1933.

Much of trouble in our lifetime has sprung from a long period of inaction—from ignoring what fundamentally was happening to us, and from a time-serving unwillingness to face facts as they forced themselves upon us.

Our national life rests on two nearly equal producing forces, agriculture and industry, each employing one third of our citizens. The other third transports and distributes the products of the first two, or performs special services for the whole.

The first great force, agriculture—and with it the production of timber, minerals and other natural resources—went forward feverishly and thoughtlessly until nature rebelled and we saw deserts encroach, floods destroy, trees disappear and soil exhausted.

Plight of Agriculture

At the same time we have been discovering that vast numbers of our farming population live in a poverty more abject than that of many of the farmers of Europe whom we are wont to call peasants; that the prices of our products of agriculture are too often dependent on speculation by nonfarming groups; and that foreign nations, eager to become self-sustaining or ready to put virgin land under the plow, are no longer buying our surpluses of cotton and wheat and lard and tobacco and fruit as they had before.

Since 1933 we have knowingly faced a choice of three remedies:

First: To cut our cost of farm production below that of other nations—an obvious impossibility in many crops today unless we revert to human slavery or its equivalent.

Second: To make the Government the guarantor of farm prices and the underwriter of excess farm production without limit—a course which would bankrupt the strongest government in the world in a decade.

Third: To place the primary responsibility directly on the farmers themselves, under the principle of majority rule, so that they may decide, with full knowledge of the facts of surpluses, scarcities, world markets and domestic needs, what the planting of each crop should be in order to maintain a reasonably adequate supply which will assure a minimum adequate price under the normal processes of the law of supply and demand.

Insurance, Not Subsidy

That means adequacy of supply but not glut. It means adequate reserves against the day of drought. It is shameless misrepresentation to call this a policy of scarcity. It is in truth insurance before the fact, instead of government subsidy after the fact.

Any such plan for the control of excessive surpluses and the speculation they bring has two enemies. There are those well-meaning theorists who harp on the inherent right of every free-born American to do with his land what he wants: to cultivate it well—or badly; to conserve his timber by cutting only the annual increment thereof—or to strip it clean, let fire burn the slash, and erosion complete the ruin; to raise only one crop—and if that crop fails, to look for food and support from his neighbors or his government.

That, I assert, is not an inherent right of citizenship. For if a man farms his land to the waste of the soil or the trees, he destroys not only his own assets but the nation's assets. Or if by his methods he makes himself, year after year, a financial hazard of the community and the Government, he becomes not only a social problem but an economic menace. The day has gone by when it could be claimed that government has no interest in such ill-considered practices and no right through representative methods to stop them.

Hopes for Balanced Output

The other group of enemies is perhaps less well-meaning. It includes those who for partisan purposes oppose each and every practical effort to help the situation, and also those who make money from undue fluctuations in crop prices.

I gladly note that measures which seek to initiate a government program for a balanced agriculture are now in conference between the two houses of Congress. In their final consideration, I hope for a sound, consistent measure which will keep the cost of its administration within the figure of current government expenditures in aid of agriculture. The farmers of this nation know that a balanced output can be put into effect without excessive cost and with the co-operation of the great majority of them.

If this balance can be created by an all-weather farm program, our farm population will soon be assured of relatively constant purchasing power. From this will flow two other practical results: The consuming public will be protected against excessive food and textile prices, and the industries of the nation and their workers will find a steadier demand for wares sold to the agricultural third of our people.

The Part of Industry

To raise the purchasing power of the farmer is, however, not enough. It will not stay raised if we do not also raise the purchasing power of that third of the nation which receives its income from industrial employment. Millions of industrial workers receive pay so low that they have little buying power. Aside from the undoubted fact that they thereby suffer great human hardship, they are unable to buy adequate food and shelter, to maintain health or to buy their share of manufactured goods.

We have not only seen minimum wage and maximum hour provisions prove their worth economically and socially under Government auspices in 1933, 1934 and 1935, but the people of this country, by an overwhelming vote, are in favor of having the Congress—this Congress—put a floor below which industrial wages shall not fall, and a ceiling beyond which the hours of industrial labor shall not rise.

Here again let us analyze the opposition. A part of it is sincere in believing that an effort thus to raise the purchasing power of lowest paid industrial workers is not the business of the Federal Government.

Others give "lip service" to a general objective, but do not like any specific measure that is proposed.

In both cases it is worth our while to wonder whether some of these opponents are not at heart opposed to any program for raising the wages of the underpaid or reducing the hours of the overworked.

Fifty Years Behind the Times

Another group opposes legislation of this type on the ground that cheap labor will help their locality to acquire industries and outside capital, or to retain industries which today are surviving only because of existing low wages and long hours. It has been my thought that, especially during these past five years, this nation has grown away from local or sectional selfishness and toward national patriotism and unity. I am disappointed by some recent actions and by some recent utterances which sound like the philosophy of half a century ago.

There are many communities in the United States where the average family income is pitifully low. It is in those communities that we find the poorest educational facilities and the worst conditions of health. Why? It is not because they are satisfied to live as they do. It is because those communities have the lowest per capita wealth and income; therefore, the lowest ability to pay taxes; and, therefore, inadequate functioning of local government.

Such communities exist in the East, in the Middle West, in the Far West, and in the South. Those who represent such areas in every part of the country do their constituents ill-service by blocking efforts to raise their incomes, their property values and, therefore, their whole scale of living.

In the long run, the profits from child labor, low pay and overwork enure not to the locality or region where they exist, but to the absentee owners who have sent their capital into these exploited communities to gather larger profits for themselves. Indeed, new enterprises and new industries which bring permanent wealth will come more readily to those communities which insist on good pay and reasonable hours, for the simple reason that there they will find a greater industrial efficiency and happier workers.

No reasonable person seeks a complete uniformity in wages in every part of the United States; nor does any resonable person seek an immediate and drastic change from the lowest pay to the highest pay. We are seeking, of course, only legislation to end starvation wages and intolerable hours; more desirable wages are and should continue to be the product of collective bargaining.

Many of those who represent great cities have shown their understanding of the necessity of helping the agricultural third of the nation. I hope that those who represent constituencies primarily agricultural will not underestimate the importance of extending like aid to the industrial third.

Wage and Hour Problem

Wage and hour legislation, therefore, is a problem which is definitely before this Congress for action. It is an essential part of economic recovery. It has the support of an overwhelming majority of our people in every walk of life. They have expressed themselves through the ballot box.

Again I revert to the increase of national purchasing power as an underlying necessity of the day. If you increase that purchasing power for the farmers and for the industrial workers—especially for those in both groups who have least of it today—you will increase the purchasing power of the final third of our population—those who transport and distribute the products of farm and factory, and those of the professions who serve all groups.

I have tried to make clear to you, and through you to the people of the United States, that this is an urgency which must be met by complete and not by partial action.

If it is met—if the purchasing power of the nation as a whole—in other words, the total of the nation's income—can be still further increased—other happy results will flow from such increase.

We have raised the nation's income from $38,000,000,000 in the year 1932 to about $68,000,000,000 in the year 1937. Our goal, our objective, is to raise it to $90,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000.

Balancing the Budget

We have heard much about a balanced budget, and it is interesting to note that many of those who have pleaded for a balanced budget as the sole need now come to me to plead for additional Government expenditures at the expense of unbalancing the budget. As the Congress is fully aware, the annual deficit, large for several years, has been declining the last fiscal year and this. The proposed budget for 1939, which I shall shortly send to the Congress, will exhibit a further decrease in the deficit, though not a balance between income and outgo.

To many who have pleaded with me for an immediate balancing of the budget, by a sharp curtailment or even elimination of Government functions, I have asked the question—"What present expenditures would you reduce or eliminate?" And the invariable answer has been, "That is not my business—I know nothing of the details, but I am sure that it could be done." That is not what you or I would call helpful citizenship.

On only one point do most of them have a suggestion. They think that relief for the unemployed by the giving of work is wasteful, and when I pin them down I discover that at heart they are actually in favor of substituting a dole in place of useful work. To that neither I nor, I am confident, the Senators and Representatives in the Congress will ever consent.

I am as anxious as any banker or industrialist or business man or investor or economist that the budget of the United States Government be brought into balance as quickly as possible. But I lay down certain conditions which seem reasonable and which I believe all should accept.

Conditions for Balancing

The first condition is that we continue the policy of not permitting any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the Federal Government does not provide the work.

The second is that the Congress and the Executive join hands in eliminating or curtailing any federal activity which can be eliminated or curtailed or even postponed without harming necessary government functions or the safety of the nation from a national point of view. The third is to raise the purchasing power of the nation to the point that the taxes on this purchasing power—or, in other words, on the nation's income—will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the National Government.

I have hitherto stated that, in my judgment, the expenditures of the National Government cannot be cut much below $7,000,000,000 a year without destroying essential functions or letting people starve. That sum can be raised and will be cheerfully provided by the American people if we can increase the nation's income to a point well beyond the present level.

This does not mean that as the nation's income goes up the federal expenditures should rise in proportion. On the contrary, the Congress and the Executive should use every effort to hold the normal federal expenditures to approximately the present level, thus making it possible, with an increase in the nation's income and the resulting increase in tax receipts, not only to balance future budgets but to reduce the debt.

Would Revise Onerous Taxes

In line with this policy fall my former recommendations for the reorganization and improvement of the administrative structure of the Government, both for immediate executive needs and for the planning of future national needs. I renew those recommendations.

In relation to tax changes, three things should be kept in mind: First, the total sum to be derived by the federal treasury must not be decreased as a result of any changes in schedules.

Second, abuses by individuals or corporations designed to escape tax-paying by using various methods of doing business, corporate and otherwise—abuses which we have sought, with great success, to end—must not be restored.

Third, we should rightly change certain provisions where they are proven to work definite hardship, especially on the small business men of the nation. But, speculative income should not be favored over earned income.

It is human nature to argue that this or that tax is responsible for every ill. It is human nature on the part of those who pay graduated taxes to attack all taxes based on the principle of ability to pay. These are the same complainants who for a generation blocked the imposition of a graduated income tax. They are the same complainants who would impose the type of flat sales tax which places the burden of government more on those least able to pay and less on those most able to pay.

Our conclusion must be that while proven hardships should be corrected, they should not be corrected in such a way as to restore abuses already terminated or to shift a greater burden to the less fortunate.

On Misuse of Capital

This subject leads naturally into the wider field of the public attitude toward business. The objective of increasing the purchasing power of the farming third, the industrial third and the service third of our population presupposes the co-operation of what we call capital and labor.

Capital is essential; reasonable earnings on capital are essential; but misuse of the powers of capital or selfish suspension of the employment of capital must be ended, or the capitalistic system will destroy itself through its own abuses.

The overwhelming majority of business men and bankers intend to be good citizens. Only a small minority have displayed poor citizenship by engaging in practices which are dishonest or definitely harmful to society. This statement is straight-forward and true. No person in any responsible place in the Government of the United States today has ever taken any position contrary to it.

But, unfortunately for the country, when attention is called to or attack is made on specific misuses of capital, there has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the condemned minority to distort the criticism into an attack on all capital. That is willful deception but it does not long deceive.

Cites Specific Abuses

If attention is called to, or attack made on, certain wrongful business practices, there are those who are eager to call it "an attack on all business." That too is willful deception that will not long deceive.

Let us consider certain facts:

There are practices which most people believe should be ended. They include tax avoidance through corporate and other methods, which I have previously mentioned; excessive capitalization, investment write-ups and security manipulations; price rigging and collusive bidding in defiance of the spirit of the anti-trust laws by methods which baffle prosecution under the present statutes. They include high pressure salesmanship which creates cycles of over-production within given industries and consequent recessions in production until such time as the surplus is consumed; the use of patent laws to enable larger corporations to maintain high prices and withhold from the public the advantages in the progress of science; unfair competition which drives the smaller producer out of business locally, regionally or even on a national scale; intimidation of local or state government to prevent the enactment of laws for the protection of labor by threatening to move elsewhere; the shifting of actual production from one locality or region to another in pursuit of the cheapest wage scale.

The enumeration of these abuses does not mean that business as a whole is guilty of them. Again, it is deception that will not long deceive to tell the country that an attack on these abuses is an attack on business.

Concentration of Power

Another group of problems affecting business, which cannot be termed specific abuses, gives us food for grave thought about the future. Generically such problems arise out of the concentration of economic control to the detriment of the body politic—control of other people's money, other peoples's labor, other people's lives.

In many instances such concentrations cannot be justified on the ground of operating efficiency, but have been created for the sake of securities profits, financial control, the suppression of competition and the ambition for power over others. In some lines of industry a very small numerical group is in such a position of influence that its actions are of necessity followed by the other units operating in the same field.

That such influences operate to control banking and finance is equally true, in spite of the many efforts, through federal legislation, to take such control out of the hands of a small group. We have but to talk with hundreds of small bankers throughout the United States to realize that irrespective of local conditions, they are compelled in practice to accept the policies laid down by a small number of the larger banks in the nation. The work undertaken by Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson is not finished yet.

The ownership of vast properties or the organization of thousands of workers creates a heavy obligation of public service. The power should not be sought or sanctioned unless the responsibility is accepted as well. The man who seeks freedom from such responsibility in the name of individual liberty is either fooling himself or trying to cheat his fellow men. He wants to eat the fruits of orderly society without paying for them.

Calls Recession Perplexing

As a nation we have rejected any radical revolutionary program. For a permanent correction of grave weaknesses in our economic system we have relied on new applications of old democratic processes. It is not necessary to recount what has been accomplished in preserving the homes and livelihood of millions of workers on farms and in cities, in reconstructing a sound banking and credit system, in reviving trade and industry, in re-establishing security of life and property.

All we need today is to look upon the fundamental, sound economic conditions to know that this business recession causes more perplexity than fear on the part of most people and to contrast our prevailing mental attitude with the terror and despair of five years ago.

Furthermore, we have a new moral climate in America. That means that we ask business and finance to recognize that fact, to cure such inequalities as they can cure without legislation but to join their government in the enactment of legislation where the ending of abuses and the steady functioning of our economic system calls for government assistance.

The nation has no obligation to make America safe for incompetent business men or for business men who fail to note the trend of the times and continue the use of machinery of economics and practices of finance as outworn as the cotton spindle of 1870.

Government can be expected to co-operate in every way with the business of the nation provided the component parts of business abandon practices which do not belong to this day and age, and adopt price and production policies appropriate to the times.

Message to Come on Business

In regard to the relationship of Government to certain processes of business, to which I have referred, it seems clear to me that existing laws require reconstruction. I expect, therefore, to address the Congress in a special message on this subject, and I hope to have the help of business in the efforts of Government to help business.

I have spoken of labor as another essential in the three great groups of the population in raising the nation's income. Definite strides in collective bargaining, have been made, and the right of labor to organize has been nationally recognized. Nevertheless, in the evolution of the process difficult situations have arisen in localities and among groups.

Unfortunate divisions relating to jurisdiction among the workers themselves have retarded production within given industries and have, therefore, affected related industries. The construction of homes and other buildings has been hindered in some localities not only by unnecessarily high prices for materials, but also by certain hourly wage scales.

For economic and social reasons our principal interest for the near future lies along two lines: First, the immediate desirability of increasing the wages of the lowest-paid groups in all industry; and, second, in thinking in terms of regularizing the work of the individual worker more greatly through the year—in other words, in thinking more in terms of the worker's total pay for a period of a whole year rather than in terms of his remuneration by the hour or by the day.

Stresses Co-operation

In the case of labor, as in the case of capital, misrepresentation of the policy of the Government of the United States is deception which will not long deceive. In both cases, we seek co-operation. In every case, power and responsibility must go hand-in-hand.

I have spoken of economic causes which throw the nation's income out of balance: I have spoken of practices and abuses which demand correction through the co-operation of capital and labor with the Government. But no government can help the destinies of people who insist on putting sectional and class consciousness ahead of general weal. There must be proof that sectional and class interests are prepared more greatly than they are today to be national in outlook.

A government can punish specific acts of spoliation, but no government can conscript co-operation. We have improved some matters by way of remedial legislation. But where in some particulars that legislation has failed, we cannot be sure whether it fails because some of its details are unwise because it is being sabotaged.

No Backing Down

At any rate, we hold our objectives and our principles to be sound. We will never go back on them.

Government has a final responsibility for the well-being of its citizenship. If private co-operative endeavor fails to provide work for willing hands and relief for the unfortunate, those suffering hardship from no fault of their own have a right to call upon the Government for aid; and a government worthy of its name must make fitting response.

It is the opportunity and the duty of all those who have faith in democratic methods as applied in industry, in agriculture and in business, as well as in the field of politics, to do their utmost to co-operate with Government—without regard to political affiliation, special interests or economic prejudices—in whatever program may be sanctioned by the chosen representatives of the people.

That presupposes on the part of the representatives of the people a program, its enactment and its administration.

Not because of the pledges of party programs alone, not because of the clear policies of the past five years, but chiefly because of the need of national unity in ending mistakes of the past and meeting the necessities of today, we must carry on.

I do not propose to let the people down.

I am sure the Congress of the United States will not let the people down.

The southlands invite you. There you can play on sun-warmed beaches, race through foaming surf, make a golf ball sing above verdant fairways, sail a boat, ride a horse, or just lounge on a shady verandah and enjoy the warm panorama of life about you. Travel and hotel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is full of information regarding routes, transportation, and accommodations under tropic skies.

President Affirms Objectives

(Continued from Page 1)

able wages are and should continue to be the product of collective bargaining."

For the failure of the special session to pass this legislation, the President hits hard—possibly striking the firmest blows he has yet delivered at the Congress. Referring to opposition based on the theory that cheap labor will hold a locality, the President said he had hoped the nation had "grown away from local or sectional selfishness," and in an obvious reference to legislators—in large measure from the South—who defeated the wage-hours bill he said: "I am disappointed by some recent actions and by some recent utterances which sound like the philosophy of half a century ago."

And he says: "In the long run, the profits from child labor, low pay and overwork enure not to the locality or region where they exist but to the absentee owners who have sent their capital into these exploited communities to gather larger profits for themselves."

Conditions for Budget

The President's rules for budget-making really turn on the business situation. He sticks to work-relief instead of the dole, and places these conditions:

(1) That no needy American who can and is willing to work be permitted to starve because the Federal Government does not provide the work.

(2) That any federal activity which can be eleminated, or postponed, be so treated in the interest of economy.

(3) That purchasing power be raised so that taxes will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures.

With these rules, if needs rise under the first point, and prosperity does not reign under the third point, an unbalanced budget is inevitable.

The President insists on retaining the present tax total, but agrees to revision where provisions work definite hardship. However, he declares that "abuses must not be restored," and that "speculative income should not be favored over earned income." These references are apparently in defense of the basic of the corporate profits tax and the capital gains tax.

Moreover, the President refers to the "strike of capital" which the Jackson-Ickes speeches charged, when he said: "Selfish suspension of the employment of capital must be ended."

And he reiterates that the Administration attack is not on business as a whole, but on a dishonest small minority. "There has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the condemned minority," he says, "to distort the criticism into an attack on all capital."

The President lists "business practices which most people believe should be ended," beginning with tax avoidance and ending with industrial and financial monopoly. One quotation may become classic. He says:

Recession Perplexes

"The ownership of vast properties or the organization of thousands of workers creates a heavy obligation of public service. The power should not be sought or sanctioned unless the responsibility is accepted as well. The man who seeks freedom from such responsibility in the name of individual liberty is either fooling himself or trying to cheat his fellow men. He wants to eat the fruits of orderly society without paying for them."

Shortly thereafter, the President makes his only reference to the business recession.

"As a nation," he says, "we have rejected any radical revolutionary program. For a permanent correction of grave weaknesses in our economic system we have relied on new applications of old democratic processes. . . . All we need today is to look upon the fundamental, sound economic conditions to know that this business recession causes more perplexity than fear on the part of most people and to contrast our prevailing mental attitude with the terror and despair of five years ago."

Speaking of organized labor, the President referred to "unfortunate divisions" that have arison, and he pointed out that building has been held up not only by high material prices, but "by certain hourly wage scales."

In the case of labor as of capital, he said, "power and responsibility must go hand in hand."

Finally, the President scored "sectional and class-consciousness," and in a rueful note said: "No government can conscript co-operation."

President's Message Points To Vigorous Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress has prepared the groundwork for a more vigorous American foreign policy, including a greater degree of co-operation with democratic nations against aggression, in the opinion of diplomatic groups and experts on world affairs who studied it with great care today.

The reference to strong "national-defense" was entirely expected and merely serves to emphasize the already announced intention of the Administration to increase its naval construction program during the coming year.

But the inference of this was given more specific meaning than in any of the previous statements by the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull which since mid-summer have marked a gradual development of American policy away from extreme isolationism and toward greater co-operation with other nations for world stability.

Peace and Democracy

This special meaning is found in the direct linking of the cause of peace with democracy. The President said that "peace is most greatly jeopardized in and by those nations where democracy has been discarded or has never developed." He added that "the future peace of mankind" lies in the restoration of democracy where it has been "discarded" and the establishment of democracy "in those nations which today know it not."

In his Oct. 5 speech in Chicago, President Roosevelt spoke of the necessity for "peace-loving nations" to make "a concerted effort" against "international anarchy and instability." But not before has he identified the cause of peace so directly and specifically with democracies as such. In other words, he has pushed American policy an important step nearer to some possible future move for co-operation among the democracies, a development which is obviously intended to be noted with care in Tokyo, Berlin and Rome.

The brevity and restraint of the section of the message devoted to foreign affairs increased its impact here. It is viewed as an extremely sober statement of the dangers inherent in a tense world situation and the President's oft-repeated conviction that America cannot save itself from being vitally damaged by world chaos through the medium of isolation.

Treaty Obligations

It notably lacked the adjectives and the color which characterized last year's reference to foreign affairs and the Oct. 5 speech at Chicago. Instead of painting in vivid language the havoc of aggression it noted tersely that "stable civilization is actually threatened," that "disregard for treaty obligations seems to have followed the surface trend away from the democratic representative form of government" and that while the United States will continue to observe its treaty obligations "we cannot be certain of reciprocity in the part of others."

This version of the state of the world is used as the immediate justification for the naval expansion program which will shortly be announced. The United States is definitely to be put into a better defensive position. The important question now is to what extent American policy will depart from pure isolationism. Stronger national defense does not necessarily mean such a development. A stronger navy would strengthen either an isolationist or a co-operation policy. But all indications here point to a gradual movement toward co-operation, although the expression it may take has certainly not yet been developed to any detailed degree.

Rather, the President is helping Secretary Hull clear the way for a co-operation move if at some future time it should prove desirable. Whether such a step will be taken apparently depends entirely on future circumstances. Today's step is to be viewed as diplomatic preparedness just as the bigger navy is military preparedness. It is not a decision to take a positive step of co-operation against aggression, but the preliminary step of making such co-operation possible quickly and easily should it become desirable to do so.

Rising Generation Asserts Itself to Elder

R. A. Reid

"Boy With Grandfather"

Candid Study From Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition, Booked for Round of United States Cities

And Now Is the Time to Pick Ten Best Pictures of the Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It is the time of year when most of the newspaper cinema critics, the trade magazines and the numerous organizations having the films as their chief raison d'être choose the ten best pictures of the year.

It is perhaps significant that it has to be ten, and not one, as with the stage and its yearly Pulitzer prize. It may be that one good picture would seem a rather niggardly crop to have grown from such a sowing of money and effort; or it may be that entertainment must now be considered in units of ten instead of units of one, as formerly. At any rate, the "ten best" has pretty generally been settled on as the number the critics wish to praise, and Hollywood, of course, is far from suggesting fewer.

There is nothing difficult about this game of choosing the "ten best," and its pleasures are by no means to be confined to the professional critics. The ordinary paying customer at the local movie, if he frequently views pictures, doubtless has in memory a "ten best" which would, except in rare cases, closely parallel the "ten best" of the critics. Obvious exceptions might be "Make Way for Tomorrow," and "Night Must Fall," which are likely to be on the critics' list but to be missing from the list of the average moviegoer, who likes his entertainment to be pleasant, not clinical.

This difference of opinion, of of course, arises largely from the point of view, and not from any special dispensation in favor of the critic, either in powers of discernment or enjoyment. The critic usually sees most of the good pictures made, as a professional duty. He tires, in time, of what is said, and leans to the side of approving or disapproving the manner in which it is said; while the paying customer, except in rare instances, still wants the hero to get the heroine in the end, and even likes to be assured that they will have a certain comfortable income.

The Candidates

In the case of the movies, perhaps, more than in any other art, viewpoints of the two factions grew closer and closer together, and more and more people, trained in criticism by viewing more and more pictures, will in time achieve to the dizzy intellectual eminence of the critics until (it is hoped) there is a critical public. After which, if there still is a motion picture, it should be a better one.

This year, there is little doubt, the choice of critics and public alike will be found within the circle of some 17 highly commercialized pictures which offer something better than the other two or three hundred pictures exhibited, but which still leave something to be desired. These will include "Stage Door," "The Awful Truth," "Lost Horizon," "Prince and the Pauper," "The Girl Said No," "Conquest," "Good Earth," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Nothing Sacred," "Stella Dallas," "A Star Is Born," "Hurricane," "100 Men and a Girl," "Zola," and "Kid Galahad."

The critics will also recommend such foreign importations as "Mayerling," "Bethoven Concerto," "Club de Femmes," and "The Wave." The public will not particularly feel this slight, for most of the importations play at little movies in the big cities and are kept from general circulation by the highly organized distributing systems of the producers of American films. The fact that the critics will be right, and that these pictures, in delicacy and taste, in treatment and in unusualness of theme greatly excel the average American product, or perhaps even our best, will make little difference until enough of a viewing public has been built up outside the present system to make its demand for this quality of entertainment felt in the offices of the producers. This achievement, won, might help the American picture.

An improvement which may come first might be the realization, as one producer recently expressed it to this writer, that the "good A picture is a better earning picture than we know—it makes more than the epic."

By this he meant that the picture costing from $200,000 to $600,000 is, in almost every case, making more money for the producers than the gigantic "super specials," "epics," and musical pictures which cost in the neighborhood of a million ordinarily and may even cost two or three million.

An example of this may be found in the product of nearly any studio. Metro-Goldwyn had a glaring example of it years ago, when they got Laurence Stallings to write "The Big Parade" for them. Stallings had sold his more famous play, "What Price Glory," to Fox, and the Metro Studio, in obtaining him, was obviously trying to catch up with a competitor. But because of the excellence of workmanship which went into it, the Metro picture earned a great deal more than its rival, besides being one of the finest pictures ever filmed.

Recently, at the same studio, a story was handed round among the "B" producers which none of them particularly wanted to do. It was called "Navy Blue and Gold." It was given to a young producer, finally, who was making his first picture. He liked the story, and succeeded in winning an "A" budget for it. It turned out better than anyone expected, and is making money hand over fist at the box office. The studio's great musical, "Rosalie," on the other hand, was previewed here recently with something less than success. The mammoth sets were wasted on a story which they hardly enhanced, and the picture, although its cost was enormous, may make much less for its producers than the little story which was refused by most of the men responsible for the "B" pictures on the lot.

Universal had a similar experience with "Three Smart Girls," and Fox has found the Sonja Henie, Shirley Temple, and Jane Withers pictures to be great favorites with the public, no matter what the budget.

The moral is as old as Hollywood—money is only a small part of the job of making pictures. And not more money, but better stories, better production, better acting, is the key to a more prosperous year for the studios.

Frank Daugherty.

Job Insurance To Ease Effect Of Trade Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—"Nothing can stop the advance of the American people toward social security for themselves and for their children," Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, said today as he summed up progress achieved thus far.

"Nation-wide operation of the Social Security Act has been achieved in 1937 for the first time," he reported. "It is no longer necessary to discuss the act in terms of its promises."

More than 36,000,000 wage-earners are now protected under old-age insurance program; approximately 21,000,000 workers are employed in jobs covered by the approved unemployment compensation laws in all the states, and more than 2,100,000 of the needy—the aged, the blind and dependent children—are receiving regular allowances from federal, state and local funds in every State but one, the progress report showed.

Initiative up to State

The social security chief was careful to point out that much of the credit for the rapid development of the Social Security Act, in the less than two years since it became effective in February, 1936, is due the states because they must both initiate and administer all programs except old-age insurance.

Old-age insurance accounts have now been set up for 36,000,000 applicants and lump-sum payments are now being made at the rate of about 680 a day to eligible workers who have reached 65 since the program went into effect last January and to relatives of those who have passed on since that time. Regular monthly benefits are not scheduled to begin until 1942.

Wisconsin Led Way

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia will start paying unemployment compensation benefits soon after Jan. 1. Wisconsin, the only state to pass such a law before the Social Security bill was under consideration by Congress, has been paying benefits since 1936; and eight additional states are scheduled to begin benefit payments later in 1938, making 31 in all to pay benefits during the coming year. Before the end of 1939 all the rest will follow suit.

"Thus," Mr. Altmeyer commented, "this New Year may be welcomed as one in which the majority of the states will first be enabled, under a systematic and permanent plan, to provide some measure of financial support for those who lose their job through no fault of their own."

Amateurs Win Wall Space At New York Photograph Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The increasing ambition of amateur photographers to see their work shown and admired in public is indicated in the fourth annual Zeiss Ikon Photographic Exhibition, which opened at the offices of Carl Zeiss, Inc., here today. Including more than 300 photographs by amateurs and professionals in various parts of the United States, the show constitutes a striking record of the year's advance in the photographic art. The exhibition will remain open, free to the public, through Saturday, when it will begin a tour of the leading cities of the United States.

Remarkable in this year's show is the success of newcomers. The quality of their work is often on a par with that of professionals and veterans of salons, indicating progress made by photography in service to the beginner. Better equipment means easier learning. Ability, therefore, to turn out good pictures, well arranged and correctly exposed, is made fairly simple by improvements in lenses, cameras, film emulsions, photographic papers and exposure meters. With reasonable gift of imagination and feeling for artistic composition, the amateur of today is able to turn out exceptional work, even if wanting in expert technical knowledge.

Among the newcomers are R. I. Boone, of the West Virginia Highway Patrol; Henry Karlin of City College, New York, who contributes candid pictures with good action; Victor Kiffe, banker, whose hobby is photography with new angles and fresh viewpoints; and Joe Weiner, clothing manufacturer.

In general, the show this year indicates a definite trend toward the pictorial, and the selections are more varied than last year.

Some indication of the extent and importance of the exhibition may be noted in the following list of contributors whose names have long been familiar to the salons of this country and abroad:

Adolf Fassbender, F. R. P. S., teacher of photography and author of "Pictorial Artistry"; M. U. Wallach, former president of the Miniature Camera Club of New York; John Muller of the Pictorial Photographers of America; Helen Thompson Farrell, salon exhibitor; Margaret Bourge-White, staff photographer of "Life"; Dever Timmons, A. R. P. S., F. R. S. A. of Coshocton, Ohio; Nikolas Muray, worker in color photography; J Ghislain Lootens, A. R. P. S., international exhibitor; Edwin Way Teale, author of "Grass Root Jungles"; Vernon Whitman, formerly president of the Miniature Camera Club; Otto John Gaul, A. R. P. S.; F. Seymour Hersey; Jack Powell, pictorialist; Harold Harvey, miniature worker; Bob Leavitt, A. R. P. S., commercial illustrator; Rex Hardy, Carl Mydans, Bernard Hoffman, William Vandivert and Peter Stackpole, staff photographers of "Life"; Truman D. Vencill and Victor Pokorny, exhibitor.

This year's Zeiss Ikon exhibition includes practically every branch and application of modern photography, covering sport, travel, newspaper, pictorial, theater, natural history and industrial fields, as well as examples of microphotography and photomicrography.

Co-operation or Independence in Congress?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Co-operation with the New Deal or independence—which?

That is the dominating problem before Congress as it reassembled today, listened to President Roosevelt's personally delivered address and discussed the attacks against monopolies laid down by Administration leaders.

Congress now looks toward the election next November—realizing that the record of the present session will be the record on which it stands or falls next autumn. There is a disposition in a dominant party to close ranks before an election and this may counteract the centrifugal forces which have otherwise shown themselves tearing the Administration part, with conservatives flying off from left wingers.

On the other hand the cohesive effect of Democratic patronage is losing force as the plum basket empties, and above everything else there is the lowered Roosevelt prestige due to business recession. Prominent New Dealers hope the business tide will be running the other way by April, and it is on this short-term hope largely that the sortie against monopolies has been directed.

Confronted by Recession

Congress has its work cut out for it. What to do about the recession is the first problem.

There are two major bills now in conference as the legacy of the special session. The first of these, the housing bill, deals materially with business recovery, and offers a program for big federal stimulus to construction. It will be ready in a few days and should be a law this month. The complex farm bill is also in conference, but it may be weeks before agreement is reached.

Congress will also get the new tax bill almost immediately. Here again the major discussion will center upon business and economic recovery. The excess profits and capital gains taxes have been retained, but the fight against them shows itself in the bill. Congress is in no mood to impose stringent new taxes with business facing deficits and the disposition is to ameliorate hardships rather than impose new ones.

The Senate will plunge into the anti-lynching bill controversy Thursday, with every prospect that the filibuster will be resumed.

Contest on Wage-Hour Bill

President Roosevelt's strong insistence that a wage-hour bill be passed at this session of Congress caused renewed speculation. As the situation stands, the Senate has passed such a bill, but the House, after an ineffective struggle, sidetracked it by referring it back to the Labor Committee, where it is now lodged. Under ordinary circumstances, this would mean the defeat of the legislation. Under the powerful stimulus of President Roosevelt's speech, however, an effort will certainly be made to revive it. It promises to be one of the hardest battles of the session.

On foreign affairs, it is expected that Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation for an enlarged navy will go through speedily over the objection of peace groups and although it will make the deficit bigger. Another matter dealing with foreign policy will come up when the House acts on a petition to discharge the Ludlow war referendum bill from committee. Under the Ludlow plan an affirmative vote in national referendum would be necessary to declare war as required by a proposed constitutional amendment. The Administration has been using all its strength to defeat the bill, and leaders believe they can beat it.

An argument to be used for a bigger navy will be its supposed help to industrial recovery. Mr. Roosevelt makes plain that he will not balance the budget at the expense of the jobless, and the prospect is rather that relief will continue to carry the unemployed through the winter. This is advocated anew by Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin. The unemployed are now counted for the first time under the Biggers census, numbering around 10,500,000. Unemployment insurance aid becomes available for the first time this month in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

Series of Investigations

Congress plunges at once into a series of investigations in what promises to be a crowded and turbulent session. The mere enumeration of these reveals their controversial character.

The special unemployment and relief committee headed by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, will make a general study of "causes, effects and possible remedies" for unemployment. Hearings start tomorrow. William S. Knudsen of General Motors, Lamont du Pont, Myron C. Taylor, William Green and John L. Lewis are among those who will testify.

Also tomorrow starts up again the Wheeler rail investigation. To earlier sensations is added the latest charge that efforts have been under way to put the top holding company of the old Van Sweringen railroad system—the Alleghany Corporation—into a Bahama corporation for tax-avoidance purposes.

The La Follette civil liberties committee has a series of reports yet to make on its industrial espionage inquiries, and on top of that has been making an intensive preliminary survey of vigilante movements, which it will air shortly with open hearings at which business leaders will testify.

Anti-Trust Action

The explosive question of monopolies and anti-trust laws will come to the front in the request by the Justice Department that the House Judiciary Committee investigate the action of Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger of Milwaukee, Wis., in dismissing a grand jury which is declared to have voted to indict Ford, Chrysler and General Motors and four affiliated financing companies for alleged violations. Involved in this case are major problems of executive-judicial relationship.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee will investigate plans to speed procedure in lower federal courts. A second subcommittee is investigating the imprisonment of Tom Mooney.

In spite of these and dozens of their matters, like Mr. Roosevelt's renewed requests for executive reorganization of the Federal Government, Democratic leaders talk of early adjournment. The date which is being aimed at is May 1. It is obvious that many major matters will be unfinished if this hope is realized.

Mrs. Roosevelt's New Book Urges World Tribunals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Establishment of machinery for settlement of international difficulties before they reach the danger point will go a long way toward preserving world peace, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says in her latest book, "This Troubled World," published today.

The book, which, Mrs. Roosevelt says, gives her ideas of the "only practical things the individual can do for world peace," is dedicated to her long-time friend, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "who has led so many of us in the struggle for peace."

This is the fourth volume Mrs. Roosevelt has published since coming to the White House. The others were "It's Up to the Women," "A Visit to Washington with Bobby and Betty," and "My Story," an autobiography.

"This Troubled World" is an elaboration of the lecture of peace the President's wife has delivered in various sections of the country. She has said she does not flatter herself by believing it will have much of a sale, but hopes it will start worthwhile discussion among women.

Suggesting that a start to peace be made by setting up of regional international tribunals in different parts of the world which might later amalgamate into a central body, Mrs. Roosevelt declares:

"The important thing now is that we should concentrate on finding some new machinery or revamping what already exists so that everyone will function within it and have confidence in its honesty."

She advocates government control of armament manufacture and eventual mutual curtailment of armaments.

Professors Elect Head

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3 (AP)—The American Association of University Professors elected Dr. Mark H. Ingraham, mathematics professor at the University of Wisconsin, president as it ended a two-day convention here Saturday.

Major Measures Before Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 3

Here is the status of legislation as Congress reassembles, and the strength of the respective parties:

Housing Act—Amendments to 1934 act in conference.

Farm aid—Crop control bill in conference.

Wage-Hour bill—Passed by Senate; recommitted to Labor Committee in House.

Tax revision—Being drafted by House Ways and Means subcommittee.

Anti-lynching bill—Passed by House; comes up in Senate Jan. 6.

Civil Service—Ramspeck bill for 14,000 postmasters passed by House; rival McKellar bill on calendar in Senate.

Government reorganization—Partial program passed by House; has right of way in Senate after anti-lynching bill.

Regional planning—In committee in Senate and House.

Anti-trust—Federal incorporation bill before Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

War referendum—Comes up in House Jan. 10.

Merchant marine—Amendments to 1936 act in Senate and House committees.

As Congress met today this was the strength of the respective parties:

	Senate	House
Democrats	76	330
Republicans	16	99
Scattering	4	13
Vacancies	—	3
Total	96	435

Supreme

(Continued from Page 1)

tioner (Alabama Power Company) and to borrow money, issue bonds and receive grants for that purpose; that it determined to do so of its own free will, without solicitation or coercion; that there was no conspiracy between any of the respondents and other person, or any effort or action motivated by a desire to cause injury or financial loss to petitioner, or any purpose to regulate rates or foster municipal ownership of utilities."

Mr. Justice Sutherland also delivered the opinion in the Duke Power Company case, saying the same questions were presented as in the Alabama litigation.

The Rates Case

In the second case, the Supreme Court returned to a three-judge Federal District Court in California litigation that the Roosevelt Administration used as a basis for advocating a change in the method of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes.

This postponed indefinitely a final ruling on the Administration's contentions that "prudent investment" should be used as the basis for valuation and that reproduction cost need not be considered.

The litigation involved a 1933 order by the California Railroad Commission directing the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to reduce its gas rates by $1,744,681 a year.

Enforcement of the order was enjoined by the three-judge federal court on the ground that "proper evidence of the cost of reproduction" had not been considered.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Pink Vase on the Dresser

A Billy-Bob Tale

By Enid Blyton

One morning Mother said that Billy-Bob and Belinda could go down to Mrs. Lucy's cottage and ask her if she would let them have six new-laid eggs.

"But I don't want to go to see Mrs. Lucy," said Billy-Bob. "She always looks so cross."

"I don't want to go to see her either," said Belinda.

"Don't be so silly!" said Mother. "She is a nice woman. Take a basket and run along. It isn't very far."

So Billy-Bob took hold of Belinda's hand and they ran off. Wags came with them, carrying the basket. He was clever at doing that. Billy-Bob had a ball in his other hand and he bounced it as he went.

"Perhaps Mrs. Lucy won't be at home," said Belinda.

"Perhaps she won't," said Billy-Bob.

"I wish Mother hadn't sent us to her cottage," said Belinda.

"Well, you can stay outside the gate if you like," said Billy-Bob, kindly.

"No, I'll come with you," said Belinda, who always felt safe with Billy-Bob.

On they went, Wags trotting behind them with the basket. He wasn't at all afraid of Mrs. Lucy, and he couldn't think why Billy-Bob and Belinda made such a fuss.

At last they came to the cottage. It was a cozy little place with Whiskers, Mrs. Lucy's big black cat, sitting on the wall washing herself. Wags dropped the basket and rushed at the wall with a loud and joyful bark. "Wuff! Wuff!"

"Down, Wags, down!" called Billy-Bob quickly, thinking that Mrs. Lucy would be very cross if she saw Whiskers being chased by his dog. But Whiskers took no notice of Wags at all. She knew quite well that he couldn't jump on to the wall. She went on washing herself, and stared at the two children as they opened the gate. They let Wags come in too, for he wouldn't stop barking at Whiskers.

Wags Wants a Game

They knocked at Mrs. Lucy's blue front door. How they hoped that there would be no one inside. But there was.

"Come in," called a voice, and the two children went in.

Mrs. Lucy was washing up. She turned round and looked at them.

"Good morning, Mrs. Lucy," said Billy-Bob, holding Belinda's hand very tightly. "Mother says, could you let us have six new-laid eggs?"

"I'll go and see if the hens have laid enough for you," said Mrs. Lucy, and she dried her hands on a towel and went out of the back door into the garden.

The children stared round the little kitchen. It was a nice little place, very clean and shining. The three saucepans shone and the two kettles. There was a dresser, and on it were some brightly colored cups and saucers, some dishes, and two jugs. Right in the very middle was a pink vase.

"Look at that vase, Belinda," said Billy-Bob. "It's got green and yellow spots all over it."

"I don't like it," said Belinda. "It's ugly."

"I expect it's very precious," said Billy-Bob. "Mrs. Lucy has put it in the very middle of her dresser."

"Wuff!" said Wags, suddenly. He had caught sight of the ball in Billy-Bob's hand, and he jumped up at it. He did so love a ball.

"Down, Wags, down," said Billy-Bob. But Wags wouldn't be still. He worried at the ball until Billy-Bob bounced it for him. Then he ran at it and cleverly caught it on the bounce.

"Look Belinda! Did you see Wags catch the ball?" cried Billy-Bob, very pleased. "Isn't he clever?"

Belinda Would Rather Go

Wags brought the ball to Billy-Bob's feet and dropped it. "Wuff!" he said, which meant, "Again, please!"

Billy-Bob picked it up. He bounced the ball very hard indeed on the floor. It flew up—and oh dear, dear me, it bounced down on the dresser shelf, and knocked off the big pink vase.

Crash! It fell to the floor and broke into three big bits. The children stared at it in distress. Whatever would Mrs. Lucy say!

"Wuff!" said Wags, and jumped up to lick Billy-Bob's hand. But Billy-Bob took no notice of him at all.

"Let's run away," said Belinda, in a shaky little voice.

Billy-Bob wished he could. But he knew he couldn't. Daddy had told him never to run away from things. So he shook his head. Belinda tugged at his hand.

"Come along, Billy-Bob, let's go! Mother will tell Mrs. Lucy for us."

"Mother wouldn't like that," said Billy-Bob. He bent down and picked up the three pieces. He fitted them together neatly and put the vase back on the dresser. It looked for all the world as if it were not broken at all.

"If we leave it like that perhaps Mrs. Lucy won't see it's broken," said Belinda.

"You are just a baby, and don't know what things are wrong and what aren't," said Billy-Bob. "We must tell Mrs. Lucy ourselves. We couldn't possibly leave her to find it out. It would be very horrid and bad of us. Mother would be ashamed of us too. You wouldn't like that, would you?"

"I don't want Mother to be ashamed of me," said Belinda, looking solemn. "I don't want to be bad and horrid. But I don't like being good and kind to Mrs. Lucy in case she is very cross with me."

Mrs. Lucy's Smile

"I'll tell her," said Billy-Bob, bravely. "It was all my fault. She won't be cross with you at all."

He went to the back door and called Mrs. Lucy.

"Mrs. Lucy! Something dreadful has happened!"

Mrs. Lucy came hurrying up the garden, six eggs in her apron.

"What's that?" she said.

Billy-Bob was very red in the face. He looked straight at Mrs. Lucy and said, "Please, I'm very sorry, but I bounced my ball and it broke your pink vase."

Both children waited to see how cross Mrs. Lucy would be, and Belinda's knees felt quite shaky.

But, dear me, what a great surprise! Mrs. Lucy looked at the broken vase and smiled.

"So that ugly old thing has got smashed at last," she said. "I'm quite glad. A friend gave it to me so I didn't like to throw it away, but it always looked so ugly, sitting up there on my dresser. That's good news, if you like."

"Don't you mind, then?" asked Billy-Bob, hardly believing it was true.

"Not a bit," said Mrs. Lucy, beaming at the little boy and girl. "It was very nice of you to tell me about it. Some children would have run away and left their mothers to own up for them. Not you, though! I can see you are brave, truthful children just by looking at you, and your mother must be proud of you. Sit down a minute and I'll see if I've any sugar biscuits left."

She opened a tin. It was full of sugar biscuits. How lovely! Billy-Bob and Belinda did enjoy them. They chatted away to Mrs. Lucy and she laughed at all their jokes. She gave Wags a bone too. He was so pleased.

"Belinda," said Billy-Bob, when they went home, "Mrs. Lucy is a very nice person—and we wouldn't have known how nice she was if we hadn't told her about that pink vase. I'm glad I was brave. I always will be now I know I can be."

Mother was pleased when they told her everything. She boiled them each a brown egg for their tea, and Billy-Bob thought the eggs that Mrs. Lucy's hens laid were the nicest he had ever tasted.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Children Stared at It

Freddie and the Green Patch

Freddie Grasshopper felt discontented. He lay on the grass and kicked his legs in the air while all his little brothers and sisters played happily on the other side of the three-spiked thistle which was their home and left him to kick by himself.

It had all started at breakfast time. Freddie had happened to glance at another part of the field, and had noticed how fresh and green the grass looked over there, and how full of nettles and weeds the little plot of land which served as their garden seemed to be. He had mentioned this fact, with an air of excitement at his grand discovery.

"Stuff and nonsense!" said Father Grasshopper.

"I think, dear," said Mother Grasshopper gently, "that if you went there you would find that the grass was exactly the same as it is here." And as far as they were concerned the subject was closed.

So Freddie had gone out into the bright sunshine. But he didn't play, and the more he thought of the green patch of grass the more he longed to go to it.

At last he could bear it no longer, and slipping into the house he put some food in his pocket, and then hopped quickly away in the direction of the bright green grass.

He hopped and he hopped and he hopped, but the bright patch always seemed just as far away as it was when he started out.

The daylight was fading, and Freddie began to think he had better give it up, but when he turned he found, to his surprise, that he could see at least half a dozen three-spiked thistles, none of which was his home. So he hopped back in the direction in which he thought he had come until it grew so dark that he could no longer see where he was going. At length he stumbled on what seemed to be a clear patch of grass and decided to spend the night there.

It was a forlorn little grasshopper who woke up next day and remembered that he was lost, and that he had never found his bright patch, and was still searching for the three-spiked thistle which was his home. He gazed round disconsolately, and his eyes lighted on the grass on which he was resting. It was short and springy, and he could see no nettles near him at all.

"Why," he thought happily, "it was worth travelling so far to find such lovely grass. This must be the patch I saw in the distance."

"Hallo, Freddie!" said a familiar voice behind him. "Here you are back again! Where have you been?"

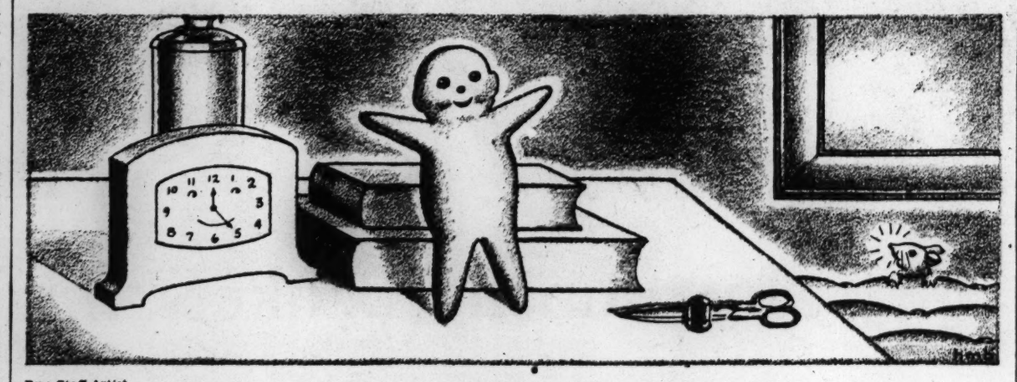
It was Mother Grasshopper.

Freddie looked this way and that in astonishment, at the short grass which certainly seemed to be quite free from nettles and weeds, and then up at the three-spiked thistle which was his home.

He gave a hurried explanation of his wanderings, and told how the fresh green grass had always seemed far away, no matter how long he chased it.

"Well, now that you have found that home is the best place you won't need to go looking for any more bright patches," she said, with a twinkle in her eye.

And instead of being a discontented and forlorn grasshopper, Freddie soon became the happiest member of the family.



By a Staff Artist

Mr. Sugar Pays a Visit

Sally Ann had made a cooky. It wasn't like the other cookies, not a bit. It had a head, it had a body, it had two arms and two legs, and what is more it had two eyes, a nose and a mouth. Sally Ann called it Mr. Sugar, "because," she said, "it's really a little man."

Mr. Sugar went to live in the cupboard along with all the other cookies, which Sally Ann hadn't made. Mr. Sugar liked the cupboard. It smelt of good things such as cocoa. The cupboard had two doors, and the very next day after Mr. Sugar had gone there to live both doors opened wide and two bright eyes looked in.

"It's Sally Ann," Mr. Sugar said to himself. "How brown her eyes are." Sally Ann was smiling. She put her hand in the cupboard and took Mr. Sugar out.

"Now, Mr. Sugar," she whispered, "you are going on a journey." Mr. Sugar wasn't exactly sure what a journey was but Sally Ann seemed so happy about it that he thought a journey must be something very nice. However, he did feel rather sad to leave the cupboard that smelled of cocoa.

Sally Ann put Mr. Sugar in a box on some soft paper, and tied him up with a pink ribbon. "There," she said, "we are ready."

Holding the box under her arm, she ran out of the house and down the lane. Mr. Sugar bounced about on the soft paper. It was fun.

Of a sudden Sally Ann stopped running. She had come to a little white house with a roof that slid into the apple tree. Sally Ann stood on tiptoe and rang the bell.

"You have come to the end of your journey, Mr. Sugar," she whispered.

The door of the little house opened wide.

"Why Sally Ann," a voice said loud enough for Mr. Sugar to hear, "come right in."

Another bounce and Mr. Sugar was in the house. "I've brought you a present, Miss Bubble," Sally Ann said. "See, it's in this box."

"My, my," Miss Bubble cried, "how kind of you, how very kind of you." Mr. Sugar was sure they were untying the box. Bounce, bounce, bounce and off came the cover.

"My, my," Miss Bubble cried, "a cooky."

"A cooky man," Sally Ann said, "and his name is Mr. Sugar. I made him all myself."

Mr. Sugar looked into the blue, blue eyes of Miss Bubble, and liked her at once. She took him in her hand and laughed.

"Sally Ann," she said, "I shall put him on my table beside my clock and I shall keep him for a long time. Dear Mr. Sugar!" When she said that Mr. Sugar felt his heart beat fast. Mr. Sugar was happy.

For many, many days Mr. Sugar stood there and when Miss Bubble's friends came to call they said, "Oh" and "Ah" and "Isn't he cute!" And Miss Bubble would say, "Miss Blossom, this is Mr. Sugar" or "Miss Carpenter this is Mr. Sugar" and so on. It was exciting.

Then one day Mr. Sugar went away. So far as is known no one took him away. He just went away. It was on a Monday in January. Miss Bubble came into the room and up to the table where Mr. Sugar had always stood. "Why," said Miss Bubble, "he's gone. Mr. Sugar is gone!" She looked here, she looked there, in fact she searched the whole house but Mr. Sugar was not to be found.

Then she put on her hat and coat and went to ask her friends if they had seen Mr. Sugar but they had not. "It's very strange," said Miss Bubble.

"Perhaps the mice have taken him off," Miss Blossom answered with a sniff.

At that Miss Bubble's eyes opened wide. "The mice," she cried.

"Well, why not?" Miss Carpenter asked. "Mice always have liked cookies haven't they?"

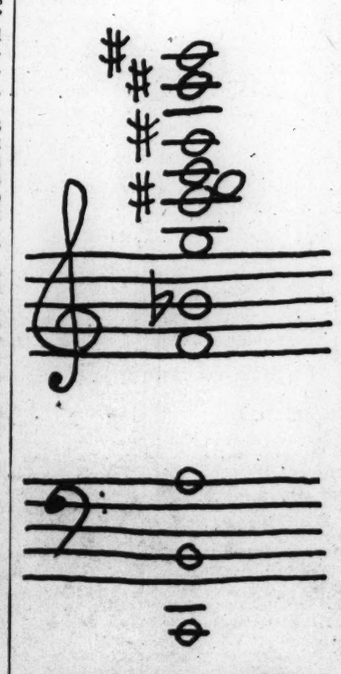
Miss Bubble hadn't thought of that and she really didn't want to believe it. Indeed, she still looks behind pictures and books and under tables when she dusts, hoping to find Mr. Sugar.

[These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.]

Bread Line for Pigeons

Cold the path for shoeless feet,
When snow lies deep upon the street.
Empty craws, when 'all the grain
Which shatters down is frozen rain,
Turned to beggars over night,
When oats from Dobbin's nose-bag
Disappeared from sight.

So pitying their look forlorn,
We scatter on the crusted snow
A shower of crumbs and corn—
Enough to fill their hungry craws
Until the icy pavement thaws
And Dobbin, generous nag,
Spills out again the riches of his bag.

ANNIE E. MOORE

This Is the Most Ultra-Modern Chord Imaginable. All the Notes and All the Intervals Are Different

About Modern Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

In textbooks on music, after a long list of rules and don'ts (don't use consecutive fifths; unprepared dissonances are forbidden; the leading tone should never come down, but the seventh of the dominant should never go up) you often find a section in small type which says:

"Advanced students may disregard the foregoing rules. Consecutive fifths are allowed on non-harmony notes. The leading tone may come down in the middle voice. Unprepared dissonances are allowed when harmonic progression necessitates their use."

This is like posting a large sign at street crossings saying, "Do not cross against the red lights," and then adding in small letters, "Advanced pedestrians may cross against the red lights if they know how to dodge."

Having learned the large type and the small type of harmony books, the "advanced student" might get an idea of making the exception the rule and using consecutive fifths all the time, abolishing the leading tone and starting and ending a piece with a dissonance.

For instance, instead of wondering what to do with the dominant-seventh chord, let us abolish the dominant altogether. Why *should* there be a domineering, autocratic dominant in a democracy of the musical scale? And who said that major and minor scales are the only ones to be used? The whole-tone scale is by far more democratic; its steps are all whole steps, not like our major or minor which contain whole steps and half-steps. The chromatic scale is democratic, too; in it all intervals are half-steps.

Twelve Different Notes

In an average melody, the tonic and the dominant are used much more often than the other notes of the scale, and that is not fair. In all justice, each melody should contain 12 notes, all different, for instance: E-flat, G-flat, D, E, C-sharp, C, B, A, B-flat, A-flat, G and F. Such a melody was used by Arnold Schoenberg, who started the idea of writing melodies of 12 different notes.

Harmonies, too, will contain all different notes, and you can take the melody itself and make a harmony of it by putting the melody notes on top of each other in a long vertical chord of 12 different notes. Or else, you can have three chords of four notes each, or four chords of three notes each. You can even use the old-fashioned major and minor triads in this 12-tone system. For instance, play C major, D minor, F-sharp major and G-sharp minor triads, and you will get all 12 different notes without any duplicates. Or take C minor, D major, E major and B-flat minor triads—these will also make up 12 different notes.

And do you know how many different melodies can be made out of 12 notes? 479,001,600 melodies! Of course, there will be no key-signature, no tonality. And, speaking about tonalities, why not use two or more tonalities together? Mozart once wrote a piece, called "A Musical Joke," which ended in five different keys. But nowadays this sort of thing is done in earnest and is called polytonality.

When Alice went through the looking-glass she found that everything in the looking-glass world was upside-down, right was left, and left was right. In polytonality the nearest key is the farthest, and the farthest is the nearest, so that the best way to write an accompaniment to a C-major melody is in F-sharp major, because F-sharp major is on the opposite side of the circle of scales.

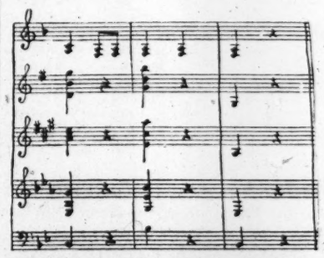
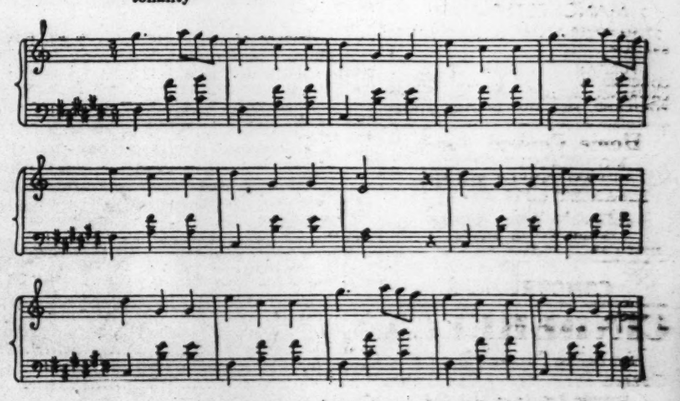
Mixed Rhythms

Rhythms, too, can be mixed together in this new music, so that the right hand would have one time-signature and the left hand another. In old-fashioned music the time-signature is seldom changed, but in new music you can change the time as often as you please. Also, instead of using such simple time-signatures as 3-4 or 2-4, you use such fractions as 5-16.

In new music, new rules are exactly opposite to the old rules, but there are also exceptions in these new rules. For instance, in new music, there is a rule not to use "unprepared consonances," or even any consonances at all, but a very remarkable composer in the 12-tone system wrote a long C-major chord out of a clear sky, and that certainly was against the new rules.

Modern composers are against old rules, but not against old music. The secret is that old music was not always in accordance with the old rules. It seems that the old and the new will meet midway, and that there will be good new music and bad new music, as there was good old music, and bad old music.

And this is the time to say good-by to those who for two years have followed my music articles on this page. It was great fun to write these articles, and to try to explain all the difficult subjects that are studied in the conservatories in a way different from the usual textbooks. If even a small part of the 24 stories on music that I have written here will remain in the memory of the reader, it will prove that appreciation of music, even of the technical side of music, can be communicated without too much painstaking study.

(This is the last of 24 articles on music which have appeared on this page on the first Monday every month.)

This Is the Way Mozart's Piece "A Musical Joke" Ends. All the Instruments Play in Different Keys. Nowadays Composers Write This Sort of Music in Earnest. It Is Called Polytonality

Here the Melody Is in One Key and the Accompaniment in Another. This Is Called Polytonality

Guaya in Quito

Guaya was a little Indian boy, with dark eyes and thick, glossy hair, who lived in the quaint old city of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, in South America. Quito is known as the "roof of the world" because it lies so high up in the Andes Mountains, 9350 feet above sea level.

Towering above the city with its red and white roofed buildings, is Pinchincha, or "Boiling Mountain," a blue-purple volcano shining in the sunlight. Quito is the only capital in the world situated almost on the Equator. It is always summer-time there, and the balconies of the houses are gay with flowers and the singing of birds.

Guaya was a strong, quiet little boy who helped his father, a porter, carry adobe bricks from the city to a near-by town. Like his father he wore a bright red and green striped poncho and big light gray hat of a thick felt. But his feet were bare. He helped his father till the soil, too, with the same kind of simple wooden plow the Indians there used 400 years ago.

An Adobe House

Guaya lived in a small adobe, or mud-walled, house plastered white and then painted a vivid pink. The roof of the little house was red. Outside the house were flowers in abundance, and tiny humming birds swaying on the stalks. Guaya carried water to his house in a huge earthenware jar. He went to a large fountain in the center of the city to obtain the water and although he had to walk on streets that climb up hill, he never spilled a drop.

Sometimes Guaya went with his father into the mountains to collect the ivory nuts of the tagua palm tree, which when ripe are as hard and white as an elephant's tusks. This palm tree resembles a huge fern, but it grows as high as 20 feet with the blossoms and fruit close to its trunk. The fruit weighs as much as 20 pounds, when it is ripe its outer shell opens and the seeds fall to the ground.

As the nuts ripen the white liquid within them grows harder and harder until it becomes so solid and white that it looks exactly like real ivory. When the nuts were ripe, Guaya and his father and other Indians gathered the "vegetable ivory" and brought it into the city where it was sold and shipped to other countries to be used in making buttons.

The Silk Cotton Tree

Often they gathered a fibrous material from the silk cotton tree. This Guaya helped to carry back to Quito where it too was sold to the foreign markets. This material is called kapok and is used to fill cushions and mattresses.

Guaya's mother kept the family well fed with the corn and the barley that Guaya and his father raised carefully. She knew how to grind the corn into tasty cakes which she roasted in a very crude oven. She knew how to make popcorn, too, in a very old pottery corn popper. Often she served a fine supper of baked corn, boiled eggs and rice. After supper she worked on a new poncho for her husband, or a bright colored rug, weaving the wool into a splendid and beautiful handmade product.

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Two-piece pajamas skillfully designed for comfort wearability and appearance. 2-16 years. Telephone and our representative will call.

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Aspinwall 6581 Brighton, Mass.

Bruins and N. Y. Amerks Topple Detroit and Montreal—College Hockey Again

Maroons, Wings Falling Out Of Hockey Rating

National Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
American Division						
Boston	12	2	5	45	27	26
Rangers	10	3	7	50	33	23
Chicago	6	3	10	34	45	15
Detroit	3	3	14	30	60	9
Canadian Division						
Toronto	10	5	4	66	45	25
Americans	10	3	5	42	35	23
Canadiens	8	6	5	54	47	22
Maroons	6	1	12	29	48	13

Result Dec. 31

Rangers 5, Boston 3

Results Jan. 1

Toronto 6, Canadiens 4.
Americans 5, Montreal 1.

Results Jan. 2

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Canadiens 4, Chicago 2.
Americans 2, Montreal 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Someone must lose to make the winner. Each season of the National Hockey League finds at least one team wallowing in the mire of constant disappointment. This season there are two, one is the club formerly known as the "big Maroon" team. In the early days Maroons had their famous "S" line of Nels Stewart, Hooley Smith and Babe Siebert. The defense consisted of equally strong boys, such as Dunc Munro, Red Dutton and others. After that era the "S" line was broken up and Maroons depended upon the speed of Jimmy Ward and the individual prowess of the "Big Train"—Lionel Conacher. Today the Maroons have dwindled in every respect excepting equipment.

When Conacher elected to retire from active hockey the Maroons lost the backbone to every claim they had as a hockey team. Jimmy Ward is still flying on the forward line and Bill Beveridge is heroic in the Maroon nets, but the team has slumped, probably beyond repair for this season at least. Even the return of Conacher could not save the present situation and the resignation of King Clancy as coach and manager is merely a gesture. Poor King is and was in no way responsible for the porous defense and faulty attack.

Another Problem

The other problem of the N. H. L. is the world champions. The Detroit Red Wings ran through two seasons at a merry pace and topped the hockey world by winning the Stanley Cup twice. They started the present season well satisfied, and why not? They had the same lineup and on paper they were convincing enough.

Injuries crept into the team at the tail end of last season, too late to stop their charge toward the title, but the toll has continued and finally downed the Wings completely. Even the past week end brought more concern to the genial manager, Jack Adams. Modere Bruneteau, speedy little forward who might have helped, dropped out of the picture for a long time when he ran into a teammate in the Bruin game last night. Ebbie Goodfellow has returned, but injuries have disrupted team play too often and too long this season to help at this late day.

Bruins, too, have had their share of mishaps, but the team balance has been sufficient to bridge each occurrence. Ray Getliffe, Charlie Sands and now Milton Schmidt, have at one time or another been shelved through injury. The club has been well built, however, and Manager Art Ross has seen his players carry on despite the handicaps. Today they are out front in the American division with a six-point lead over Rangers.

Bruins Beaten

The locals were beaten by Rangers New Year's Eve, 5-3, in New York, although Manager Ross is protesting strenuously against faulty timing of penalties. It appears that a Ranger penalty was cut short and the man figured in a goal against the Bruins and Flash Hollett was forced to serve about 10 minutes when he should have served only seven. At Detroit last night, Gordon Pettinger added more disappointment to the Red Wing manager when he featured the Boston play against his old team mates to help win the game, 4 to 1.

Maroons went down to defeat twice at the hands of Americans. They lost to the Amerks in Montreal Saturday night, 3-1, and they lost to the Dutton team in New York last night, 2-1. Tommy Gorman took over the handling of the club, but could get no more out of the team than did Clancy. Within a day or two a new coach should be announced and the choice may rest among Frank Nighbor, former Ottawa center; Conacher, Frank Patrick, and Clem Loughlin, former Chicago coach.

The other games played during the week end saw Canadiens drop back into a tie for second place in the Canadian group with Americans when they divided games, losing to Toronto 6-4, Saturday night, and beating Chicago 4-2, at Chicago last night.

Looking Down on Rose Bowl Gathering

Wide World

Striking Air Shot Taken Just Before the Kickoff in the Annual Rose Bowl Football Game. California Defeated Alabama, 13 to 0, Before a Crowd of 90,000 Spectators

Eskimo Teams Play In Howling Gale

By the Associated Press

King Island, Alaska, Jan. 3

Monday morning quarterbacks were at it today—even in this far north Bering Strait spot which furnished the nation's Ice Bowl football game New Year's Day.

The strong Oogrulik defeated the lighter Airgrits, 7 to 6, for the arctic championship while the island's populace (182) howled along with a snowstorm.

The Eskimo teams pulled no punches, but ran fake reverses, threw laterals and tried place kicks.

Uniforms consisted of hooded parkas, mukluks and sealskin pants. Helmets were parka hoods lined with fur and straw.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—Glenn Cunningham defeats Archie San Romani and Don Lash in 4:13.2 mile, new southern record, feature event of Sugar Bowl track carnival.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Curtis Stevens and his team, Paul Stevens, Walter Morrison and Edward White, win Adirondack bobsled club competition on Mt. Van. Hoevenberg run with total time of 4:47.2 for four heats.

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Peter Pick, Katherine Rawls and Dorothy Forbes better American swimming records for 60-yards free style 50-yard breast stroke, and 100-meter backstroke, respectively.

NEWBURGH, N. Y. — Eddie Schroeder, Chicagoan, scores 80 points to win men's middle-Atlantic speed skating championship; Janet Milne, Saranac Lake, N. Y., takes women's title.

NEW YORK—Joseph Fishbach wins national junior indoor tennis title, beating New York rival, Marvin Kantrowitz, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; Richard Bender, Elizabeth, N. J., takes boys' tournament with 6—1, 6—2 victory over Calvin Friedman.

CLEVELAND — Hank Luisetti scores 50 points as Stanford basketball team defeats Duquesne.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Dartmouth wins Lake Placid Club college ski competition with 500 points to 421.24 for Williams and 420.13 for Harvard.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Dartmouth skiers score clean sweep over Washington in dual meet by winning four of five places in concluding downhill race.

McGill Skier Wins

ST. SAUVEUR, Que., Jan. 3 (AP)—Doug Mann of McGill University won the annual New Year's Day slalom staged by the St. Sauveur Ski Club yesterday. He led a field of 63 and negotiated the tricky course in 35 seconds. F. Little of Dartmouth placed first in the "B" class, finishing in 37.4. Bob Livermore of Boston's Hochgerbridge Ski Club, a former United States Olympic skier, was entered but a tumble slashed his time and he wound up last in "A" division.

Cookman Wins at Squash

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—George Cookman of Yale won the fourth annual intercollegiate squash racquets tournament at the University Club over the week end defeating A. W. Sulloway of Harvard, 9—15, 15—11, 12—15, 16—15, 17—15. Sulloway, ranked second behind Cookman in the tourney, put up a stubborn battle in a match marked by long rallies and difficult shots but finally succumbed to his rival's superior steadiness.

Sporting Around the Hub

The indoor winter season reaches its height this month. Tomorrow night the Bruins should play hockey before a capacity house because Toronto Leafs are the opponents. From that point on the Boston Garden is booked for numerous engagements, including college and club hockey, an ice carnival, midget auto racing, and indoor track meets.

That 4.13.2 mile performance of Glenn Cunningham at New Orleans yesterday is a tasty morsel for the Boston track fan to think about. He is awaiting the Prout Memorial and Boston A. A. meets here within the next two months and Cunningham should come. Don Lash is in form too, winning the two-mile in 9m. 21.7s. as well as running third to Cunningham in the fast mile. Cunningham, Lash and San Romani should lead quite an attack on the mile and two-mile marks this season.

Of all the Bowl games which took place New Year's Day the most commendable is the East-West all-star affair. Of course it is perfectly all right for colleges to increase their football revenue with these post-season games, but the East-West affair turns its profits over to the Shriners for the benefit of children.

Basketball is moving along the lines of hockey in turning to more speed. The Eastern Massachusetts officials decided at the Hotel Lenox yesterday that the increased speed brought on by eliminating the center jump, has burdened the one referee to the point where two would be more advisable. Hockey adopted two referees when the onside rules were loosened.

It will be interesting to see how far this Harvard team will go in the Eastern college basketball league. Coach Wes Fesler has had a severe task lifting the Crimson court doings from near obscurity to prominence. Today the Harvard five is undefeated and said to be a real contender for the league title. The team returns to action after the holidays Wednesday night, meeting Tufts at the Indoor Athletic Building.

There is some talk around town that Jimmy Madden, prominent in the affairs of the Back Bay Skating Club, is lining up Harvard and Boston University interests in the promotion of a new skating rink. There is need for such a rink and the Garden and Arena would welcome one. It would leave the Arena and Garden available for more public skating. Maintenance is even more important than the building of rinks and the new interests should look over expenses thoroughly before entering the field.

The doubles team of Helen Bernhard, who successfully defended her singles title in the national girls' indoor tennis tournament, and Dorothy Wightman, retained the crown they won last year by defeating the Madden sisters, Cissy and Baba, 6—3, 6—2, at the Longwood Covered Courts over the week end.

The Advertising Club is sponsoring a "Hockey Day" luncheon for the pleasure of its members tomorrow, at the Hotel Statler. Manager Art Ross, members of the Bruins, President Weston Adams, Charles F. Adams and others prominent in hockey circles will be among the guests.

W. M.

Cunningham, Lash, Towns Win Respective Races

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3 (AP)—Three great American track stars—Glenn Cunningham, Forrest Towns and Don Lash—shared the thrills of the fourth annual Sugar Bowl festival of sports with the 6000 who watched them in action.

All three, participating yesterday in their specialties in which they hold the world records, avenged defeats.

Cunningham, the former "Kansas bullet," outdistanced Archie San Romani to win the mile; Georgia's Spec Towns, Olympic 120-yard high hurdles champion, defeated Allen Tomlich of Wayne University, the only man who ever beat him in intercollegiate competition, and Lash reversed the result of last year's two-mile run by conquering Wayne Rideout of Texas Teachers. Cunningham was clocked in 4 minutes, 13.2 seconds, Towns in 14.3 seconds and Lash's time was 9:21.7.

Washington Beats Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 3 (AP)—A brilliant University of Washington team, scoring at will, thrilled 13,500 shirt sleeved spectators in the Poi Bowl game here with dazzling runs as it trounced an almost helpless University of Hawaii squad 53 to 13 here New Year's Day. The Islanders taking advantage of Washington fumbles pushed over both their tallies in the fourth period. The Husky regulars sparked by Halfback Jimmie Johnston's brilliant running, scored four touchdowns in the first period and then yielded the field to the reserves for the remainder of the game.

Three January Games

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Washington Redskins, national professional football champions, have announced a schedule of three January exhibition games, as follows: Jan. 16, All-Stars at San Francisco; 23, Chicago Bears, Dallas, Texas, and 30, All-Stars at Houston, Texas.

Canada Davis Cup Challenger After Three Years' Lapse

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Canada, which has not competed for the Davis Cup for three years, has returned as a 1938 challenger while eight European nations also have filed their entries, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has announced.

Entries for the 1938 Davis Cup play do not close until Jan. 31, and officials considered the big early list an indication that there would be a large number of challenges this year. Under Davis Cup regulations any nation with an official tennis governing body (there are 42) is eligible. Last year there were 24 challengers for the trophy then held by Great Britain.

So far Canada is the only nation to challenge in the North American zone which, like the European zone, is open to all nations. The deadline for South American zone entries closed last September with no challengers and none has been received yet in the Pacific section.

In Europe the eight nations which already have challenged, in the order in which their entries were received, are: Great Britain, Switzerland, India, Yugoslavia, Austria, Roumania, Greece and Czechoslovakia. Germany, beaten by the United States in the inter-zone final last year, and France are almost certain entries in the European zone. Australia is likely to compete in the American zone although in past years the Australians have competed both here and in Europe.

International-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Eastern Division						
Providence	10	4	6	41	32	24
Philadelphia	9	1	9	53	45	19
Springfield	5	4	10	43	49	14
New Haven	4	4	12	39	47	12
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	10	4	5	42	38	24
Cleveland	8	6	6	43	45	22
Syracuse	9	3	7	59	54	21

Results Jan. 1

Cleveland 4, Syracuse 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
Springfield 1, New Haven 0.

Results Jan. 2

Springfield 4, Syracuse 2.
New Haven 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Providence 3, Philadelphia 1.

New Cricket Record Made

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (CP)—Don Bradman, famous Australian captain, has set up a new cricket record. Playing for South Australia against Victoria, he scored 54 out of his team's opening day's total of 287 for nine wickets bringing his aggregate in Sheffield Shield cricket matches to 6280 runs, six more than the total set up by Clem Hill. The South Australians found L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith, Victorian spin bowler, extremely difficult to play and when play closed for the day he had taken eight wickets for 123 runs.

Van Alen Net Victor

TUXEDO, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Jimmy Van Alen defeated William Cox Wright in the final of the annual Gold Racquet Court Tennis Tournament at the Tuxedo Club, yesterday, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3. It was a one-sided triumph for the former national champion.

Banner Crowds See Bowl Games; White Sensation

By the Associated Press

The West's return to power in the Rose Bowl, Whizzer White's sensational display of all around skill in the Cotton Bowl, Rice's presentation of a crop of sensational sophomores and banner crowds at Pasadena and New Orleans were the outstanding features of 1938's bowl engagements.

California's methodical mowing down of Alabama undoubtedly enhanced the waning prestige of coast football in intersectional combat. Not since 1933, when Southern California defeated Pittsburgh, had a western team won by two touchdowns.

Bears Superior

Granted the Crimson Tide was not up to the teams of the John Mack Brown or Dixie Howell eras, the Golden Bears turned in a workmanlike job at Pasadena. As in the regular season, the California line out-charged and out-maneuvered its opponents and its backs did a notable job of blocking with Vic Bottari running unhampered to two scores and a 13-0 victory.

Chief surprise from the California side was the Bears' work against the Alabama aerials. The 'Bamans completed only four forward passes and the Bears intercepted the same number. Stalemated in the air, their favorite zone of attack, the invaders were helpless against their bigger, stronger opponents when they reached pay dirt.

Whizzer White, the second Rocky Mountain Conference player to make the All-America, emerged from Colorado's defeat by Rice in Dallas' Cotton Bowl with new glory. The elusive Whizzer led the drive for the first touchdown and passed for the score, and then ran 53 yards for another score.

It wasn't enough. The sophomores, mainly Ernie Lain and Ollie Cordill, two backs, set the Rice offensive moving, and the Owls pounded out four touchdowns and the staggering total of 422 yards gained, overland and in the air. When it ended Rice was on top, 28 to 14, but the scholarly White was the player of the hour.

Bowl Games Well Attended

White combined the talents Messrs. Lain, Cordill and Jack Vestel, the Owls' sophomore celebrities, exemplified personally. Lain passed for three of the Rice touchdowns, one of the heaves going to Cordill, and scored another one himself. Vestel kicked all four conversions just as White had kicked both Colorado points.

New Orleans, where Santa Clara battered Louisiana State, 6 to 0, and Pasadena drew the biggest crowds. Over 40,000 saw Santa Clara win in the Sugar Bowl, and a record gathering of 90,000 was on hand at Pasadena.

Other bowl attractions did fairly well. About 37,000 saw the Rice-Colorado Cotton Bowl tilt. The Orange Bowl game, won by Auburn, 6 to 0, over Michigan State, drew 19,000 at Miami, Fla. About 12,500 saw West Virginia, lone eastern representative in the post-season games, shade Texas Tech, 7 to 6, at El Paso.

The East-West game, a New Year's Day fixture, was a financial if not a technical success. The two all-star teams played a scoreless tie before 59,000 at San Francisco.

Cooper Top-Money Winner During '37

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., with $14,138.69, was the leading money winner of American golf in 1937. Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., was second with $10,866.58 and Sam Snead, the young belter from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a close third at $10,243.74, Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, said today.

Closely bunched were Ralph Guldahl of Coral Cables, Fla., with $8672.23; Horton Smith of Chicago with $8448.73 and Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., at $8270.11.

Other leading winners were Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna., $6734.50, Jimmy Hines, New York, $5990.21; Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Senter, Conn., $5508.41; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Penna., $5243.58; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $5177.49; and Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, $4418.58.

Guldahl Names Cooper Nation's Best Golfer

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, national champion, listed today his nominations as the country's 10 leading golfers in this order:

Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, Sam Snead, Byron Nelson, Denny Shute, Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, Jimmy Hines, John Revolta, Ed Dudley.

Guldahl called Cooper "absolutely the finest player from tee to green in the world." Guldahl's comment on his other selections:

Picard—"No. 2 because of his consistency."

Snead—"I think he will be recognized in time as probably one of the greatest golfers the world has ever known."

Nelson—"His iron shots are deadly."

Shute—"One of the most consistent match players in the country."

Smith—"Perhaps the greatest recovery artist."

Thomson—"He has definitely arrived."

Hines—"One of the most consistent shotmakers."

Revolta—"For winning the Biltmore open."

Dudley—"One of golf's greatest stylists."

American Hockey Association

Results Jan. 1

Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 0.
Tulsa 5, Kansas City 0.
Wichita 4, St. Louis 3.

Results Jan. 2

St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0.
St. Louis 7, Wichita 0.
Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1.

Major Griffith Not Looking For Any Recession in 1938

By John L. Griffith

Retiring President of the National Collegiate A. A. and Commissioner of Athletics of the Western Conference

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Improvement and advancement in college athletics, with a corresponding increase in public interest, showed a sharp upward trend in 1937. I do not look for a recession during the new year.

Heightening of interest in collegiate sport can be measured in attendance figures and gate receipts at football games. Since 1932, both have increased, with last year probably the best since 1927.

Increased attendance figures were not confined to college football, however. Basketball, professional baseball and professional football, among other activities coming under the heading of amusement and entertainment, followed the same trend.

College Football Leads

More people annually attend school and college football games than buy tickets for any other athletic event. Further, there are more football crowds of 75,000 or more than there are crowds of similar size attending other events. Another way of measuring the popularity of college football is by considering that rain and cold weather are not appreciable deterrents when old rivals meet on the gridiron.

For instance, 85,000 people sat in a driving rain to watch the California-Stanford game. Army and Navy played before 105,000 people, although weather conditions were such as to make it almost impossible to play. That same afternoon, more than 100,000 watched a high-school game in Chicago. Later, on a day when the temperature was somewhat below the freezing point, 15,000 spectators witnessed the game which was played to decide the championship

Wide World

Maj. John L. Griffith

of the National Professional Football League.

High school and college athletics have pretty much been accepted as having a legitimate place in the educational scheme. There may be some educators who maintain athletics have nothing to do with education; but they apparently are in the minority. Even the courts have rendered an opinion on the question. Recently the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled against the Government's admission tax, and stated that determining the value of athletics in the educational program is for the judgment of the educational authorities.

While it has been frequently suggested that college football is tending to become more and more a defensive game, the facts do not substantiate such a conclusion. In 1933, 10 leading eastern universities scored an average of 15 points per game. In 1937, the same teams scored an average of 22 points per game.

In the "Big Ten" Conference, the figures for 1933 were 14 points, and, in 1937, 18 points per game. The Pacific Coast Conference teams, in 1933, scored an average of 18 points and, in 1937, the average was 17 points. These figures indicate college teams scored a bit more freely last fall than four years ago.

In any good team game, there must be a balance between offense and defense. Of course, it is natural for a coach who has had a bad year to wish that somehow or other the rules might be changed so that his teams would not have so much difficulty in scoring. The majority opinion, however, is that college football as it is now played is an excellent game.

College Track

In college track, a number of stars stood out in the N. C. A. A. meet at Berkeley, Calif., in the inter-conference meet between the Pacific Coast and the Big Ten Conferences, held in Los Angeles, and in other conference and sectional meets. Don Lash of Indiana University was perhaps the outstanding track man of the year.

College basketball last winter reached an all-time high both from the standpoint of attendance and widespread competition. The rules committee saw fit to eliminate the center jump which has created considerable discussion this winter. However, the plan of throwing the ball in from out-of-bounds after a score is not an experiment. This type of game has been played on the Pacific coast for two years and has won the endorsement of the coaches, officials, players and spectators in that district.

College athletics are firmly established. They have weathered the depression; most of the educational institutions have suitable athletic plants; more boys are engaging in inter-institutional sports than ever before, and we should be able to view the future with some degree of optimism and complacency.

Jacobus Praises 14-Club Ruling; Will Aid Amateur

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, praised the 14-club ruling which went into effect recently as a benefit to the amateur golfer which will not harm the professionals' play.

Under the ruling, adopted a year ago to become effective Jan. 1, 1938, no player may carry or use more than 14 clubs during a tournament. No restrictions are placed upon what clubs may be carried, but the same 14 must be used throughout the event. If one is broken or damaged it must be replaced by the same type of club.

This number, Jacobus said, not only will eliminate unfair burdens upon caddies, but give the average amateur player a chance to become better acquainted with the clubs he uses.

"The 14-club ruling is sound," Jacobus said. "It will bring about the intended benefits for amateur golfers in addition to eliminating occasions when 25 to 28 clubs are carried, which is a tremendous burden and unfair to any caddy.

"In all but a few exceptional cases, the amateur golfer is satisfied to acquaint himself and become proficient with 14 clubs, so that it will not deprive the average amateur of any equipment. The ruling will not affect the game of the professional, whose skill and science is just as effective with 14 clubs, but will merely eliminate his habit of carrying duplicate clubs, many of which he may seldom, if ever, use.

"To sum up the effect of this ruling, it will make no difference in the game of the professional, but will aid the amateur golfer, which is the desire of the P. G. A. as well as the United States Golf Association."

Football Rules Makers Are Discussing Changes

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Jan. 3 (AP)—Two dozen athletic directors and coaches gave final touches here today to a draft of college football rules for 1938.

Members of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association started sessions yesterday. William S. Langford, their secretary, said nothing would be announced until the task had been completed, probably some time this afternoon.

Known sentiment, as canvassed at last week's gatherings of the NCAA and the National Football Coaches Association at New Orleans, favored only a few changes in the college game.

Scottish Curlers Arrive

HALIFAX, Jan. 3 (CP)—Greeted by the skirl of bagpipes, 21 Scots, members of the curling clubs "frae Lairg to the border" have arrived in this capital of new Scotland to begin a cross-Canada tour of test matches. The Scotsmen, who left their own curling stones at home to play with neutral ones in this country, were led by William Henderson of the Kinnochtry club, who came to Canada with the first Scottish team, 35 years ago. Wearing Tam o' Shanters and tweeds, they were eager to test Canadian ice. No sooner had the last of the groups posing for press photographers broken up than friendly matches were being arranged with Nova Scotian curlers.

Stuhldreher New Grid Head

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Harry Stuhldreher, one of Notre Dame's famous "four horsemen" of 1924, was elected president of the American Football Coaches' Association at the final meeting of the group here recently. Stuhldreher is now head coach at the University of Wisconsin. Other officers elected were: Lou Little, Columbia University, first vice-president; A. N. "Bo" McMillin, Indiana, second vice-president; H. O. "Fritz" Crisler, Princeton, third vice-president, and William Cowell, University of New Hampshire, secretary-treasurer.

Harvard Heads College Hockey Play This Week

College hockey returns to Boston this week after a fortnight's holiday.

Harvard's stickmen, fresh from their New York invasion where they played three games, conquering the Manhattan Arrows, 6 to 3, gaining a 5-to-5 tie with the strong Westchester six, and losing to St. Nicks, 6 to 3, are the headliners.

On Thursday night the Crimson six plays its first International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League fray when the University of Montreal visits the Boston Garden. Then on Saturday night Capt. Traff Hicks will lead his hockey team on Garden ice for the all-important tilt with the Three-I league champions, McGill.

Busy Week

As a matter of fact, Thursday will see all eight of the league members in action on the various American college ice rinks. Queen's will be at Yale; Toronto at Princeton; McGill at Dartmouth; and Montreal at Harvard. Saturday also will be a busy night for these league teams with Montreal at Dartmouth; Queen's at Princeton; Toronto at Yale; and McGill at Harvard.

Harvard's two league tilts are of special interest because of their international character. The game with McGill, however, should be outstanding, for this team last year was the only one able to pin defeat on the Crimson's great six. This loss deprived Harvard of winning the first Three-I league championship. Although the score was 7 to 2, it does not really tell the closeness of that game, for Harvard, trying to even a 4-to-2 count, went on the offensive and was unfortunate on three occasions to be caught up the ice.

McGill Harvard's Test

This year Coach Joe Stubbs can play a team that is as good, if not better, than the six which made Harvard history last season. As things appear now it looks like McGill is the only team that can stop Harvard in its quest for the league title. But there is plenty of doubt in Crimson quarters whether the Montreal Redmen can do it this year.

To date there have been three games played in this league. McGill has topped both the University of Montreal and Princeton, while the Tigers have a victory over Montreal.

Harvard followers will be watching the Montreal-Dartmouth game quite closely next Thursday night. This Dartmouth team, coached now by a former Green star, Eddie Jeremiah, has been skating through all of its early season opponents with ease. Each game the Indians have shown improvement and may become one of the leading Three-I powers.

Big Green Dangerous

A team that will give Dartmouth an early test this week will be the strong Boston University six, which goes to Hanover tomorrow for its annual game. The Terriers are one of the East's outstanding sixes, they having proved this by playing Harvard to an overtime before bowing to defeat, 5 to 4. If the Big Green skaters can down this B. U. club, then Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the Canadian teams had better watch out.

The New England Intercollegiate Hockey League starts rolling again next Saturday night, when Northeastern travels to Middlebury and the Univeristy of New Hampshire moves to Bowdoin's rink.

Next Sunday the Boston Olympics will return to the Garden seeking their first victory in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League against St. Jacques. The local club's last game was played against Princeton New Year's night, when Coach Hago Harrington's boys won, 3 to 2, thus giving them the prestige of defeating all of the sixes representing the Big Three. In their own league the Olympics have lost three and tied one.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Boston Olympics 3, Princeton 2

Basketball

Boston University 24, DePauw 31

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IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
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Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs. 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65, tax inc.

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A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 43rd St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

The Home Forum

Last Letter From Greece

BEFORE we leave Greece I want to write to you once more, but such a multitude of varying impressions crowd into my mind that I hardly know where to begin.

I love the country people. They are so gay and charming, with their unbounded capacity for sitting in the sun! As you drive through the villages, you see groups of them at little tables, at almost any hour of the day, oblivious of dust and time. I shall always remember one evening in Delphi, when we walked to the Castalian spring and sat on a low wall at the edge of the road, watching the cavalcade of animals with their sounding bells being driven up the hill by their owners from the day's work in the valley. The women, riding on their donkeys, their smooth olive skins protected from the sun by cowl-like handkerchiefs tied over their heads and drawn across their mouths eastern fashion; and the men, mostly dark-haired, their faces burnt to a deep terra-cotta, walking beside them.

THEY ALL STOPPED on their way up to drink at the spring, and talk. Sometimes one of the absurdly tame sheep, following like Mary's lamb, would stand on its hind legs and rest appealing front feet on its owner's arm, as if to hurry her home, and she would speak to it in her high, Greek voice. As we sat there, an old white-bearded shepherd passed through the crowd and on, up the road. Dressed in a short, white Greek kilt and long worsted hose pulled up above the knees, he wore a small round cap on the back of his head and, slung sideways across his shoulders, hung an old blue coat, its scarlet lining showing faded and exquisite. He walked with a shepherd's crook in his hand, and his face was the face of a patriarch.

THESE, THEN, ARE some of the things one remembers; but, interlaced with them, are other more trivial things: Corinth in the early morning, seeming to float in transparent light; our eager sight of the first new wild flowers, growing on the banks as we passed through its narrow canal. The arrival at Piraeus, and the drive, at perilous speed, up to our hotel in Athens; the walk that same evening to the flower market, and the armfuls of violets, anemones and flat-petalled cornelian colored tulips that we carried away; the strange baffled feeling when we tried to read the names of the streets and realised they were indeed "Greek" to us! And, lastly, the supreme and childish joy of wandering on the slopes of Mt. Pentelikon, kicking aside, as we walked, lumps of marble instead of the accustomed stones. It seemed so profligate.

THERE IS A mountain in the island of Euboea, whose cone-like top is covered with snow. You see it like a triangle of white as you drive from Bralo, beyond Delphi, over the vast plain of Chaeronea to Athens. You can take a donkey up there with your gear and camp for the night near the top; and, if it is clear, you will see dawn break over the whole Greek archipelago. I have never yet slept out of doors in Greece, but I can imagine what it must be like; and I do not believe one ever really knows what inner language a country speaks until one has passed a night in the open.

Now, alas! We are on the point of leaving and I am finishing this letter to you on the boat. It is a night of wonderful beauty. The island of Aegina lies darkly blue against the flaming sky; and, as the colors fade and the dusk deepens, one by one the lights of Piraeus shine out like points. The outline of Mt. Hymettus is gathered slowly into the dark and becomes one with the sky, but high up above the town the Acropolis still holds the light. Where it stands a faint amber glow burns palely in the coming night; everything else is dark. It is as if only the very pure might finally remain, as if only the very pure might call you back again to Greece.

JEAN HARGREAVES

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SOUTHDOWN SHEPHERD: *A Woodcut by George Soper*

THE shepherd is a figure that has always been a source of inspiration to the thought of his fellowmen. He has been a symbol for the preacher, a theme for the poet, and the protagonist, varying widely in conception, of most pastoral romance. He flutes it in Arcady, clowns it in Arden, trips, charmingly metamorphosed, on a canvas by Watteau, or tramps ruggedly across the fields of Wessex. There is still about his trade, in actual fact, a touch of romance, which, indeed, is rendered greater by the force of contrast; for in a world growing ever more urbanised and congested, he still remains, to a large extent, a solitary figure, intimate with the vagaries of nature, and dependent upon the companionship of the hills.

It is this fact that Mr. George Soper has brought out so well in his woodcut: the wide arch of sky, the empty, rolling downs, and the remoteness from disturbance reflected in the attitudes of the figures, all combine to stress the isolation of the man in the foreground. There is more than that; for the artist has subtly conveyed, beyond the environment and the forces that have shaped the man, a suggestion of their effect upon him. He is sturdy, and self-reliant—and content. We feel that the relaxation of his attitude is not only that of rest "after toile," but springs from a deeper satisfaction. Perhaps it is that the crook and the haversack stir up memories of the pilgrim's staff and scrip, and lead us to imagine that he, too, pursuing a lonely way, is consoled by a simple and unworldly vision.

Time has not, as in other country occupations, made much change in the methods of the shepherd. No machine has been invented as yet to take the place of that faithful shadow, his dog. On the Downs it is sometimes, as in the picture, a collie, but more often it is the bob-tailed, Old English sheep-dog; and though they are not usually quite as accomplished as their brethren in the wilder districts, they are amazingly intelligent.

Advice for a Gardener

Guard then the rose—
but guard the memory more
of ventured bud that whorled into a flower.
Roses will be—
as they have been before,
dusky and brief, veined with a terrible power.

Guard then the rose—
but guard the moments known
when out of dark you watched the sheathed
green unfold;
the emerald lance ascend—
the bud swell fully grown;
free of the earth,
free of the fallow mold.

Guard then the rose—
and bed it warm and deep,
and build a wall against encroaching snow.
But more than this:
guard for the winter sleep
The secret gardeners and roses know.

JOHN RITCHEY

Such Was the Old Path

THE path led actually to a neighbor's house on the beach; but the part that ensnared my fancy, and frequently my youthful feet, led from the Old House across the Branch to the Big House on the hill. Around the Old House it was quite a staid and respectable thoroughfare, having a minimum of smut-weed and sand spurs. Once in the shade of the old liveoak, it took its own wild way. A crooked way it was, too, avoiding the rain-washed roots and rounding the clump of juniper whose red berries made a vivid winter note. The Path hooked out of its way to linger beside a huckleberry tree, as curiously graceful as an old Japanese print. The fruit was large, black, and tangy with wild sweetness. That is—it was if we stayed at Grandmother's late enough in August for the berries to ripen. I regret that it was often necessary to partake of these in a state best described as "persimmony."

It took a great while for the Path to get past the huckleberry tree and on down the steep little hill to the Branch, though the distance would measure perhaps fifteen feet. Such an old Path should be traveled with due respect. It must have been there since those fabulous days, "before the war"—the Civil War, of course, for this is southern Alabama. At any rate, there has always been some sort of path over the Branch which runs down to the bayou between the two sloping hills.

IT IS QUITE correct to state that the Path goes *over* the Branch. Though, of course, there isn't any water in it in dry weather. After a moderate rain, the average person can leap across it with only a few inches' splash. In the spring the Branch comes into its own, tearing importantly past pine roots and wire-grass as if it really were going somewhere. Wherefore, the Path goes *over the bridge*. A structure built by my grandfather and a neighbor, known to all as "Pa" Climie, it rotted contentedly for years. For me it always had the fascination of the mildly dangerous. Not over twelve feet long, the Bridge provided footing from the side-hill mud. I remember dallying one day, when sent on an errand by my energetic New England grandmother. Lying flat on my tummy, I could see my toes dangling over the other edge and could almost touch the water with the tip of my finger.

There were times when the brackish amber water flowed along with a ripple of current. How exciting, cold, and mysterious it was, full of delicious slippery things which usually turned out to be a mossy seaweed, but once was a minnow. Where the shadow of the bridge lay, the water had a dark, clear, coffee color. Down through the rotten hole, there was the shivery expectation of snakes. It was peculiar that the thick growth of trees surrounding the Branch never seemed to grow any larger. The wood ferns waved rank and green in the moist shade, oriental trappings for Cleopatra and occasionally the King of Siam. These were discarded at the edge of the thicket. Out of the shelter of the pines and turkey berries, they seemed silly.

When unaccompanied by grown-ups, one took the short cut. It did eliminate a few steps of the road, which was wide enough for a horse and rider or even the old truck. Moreover it had the charm of the unexplored, being a mere trail through the wild sage and slick palmettoes whose succulent inner leaves were so hard to pull out. Beyond the trees was open country. A long sloping hill, green with carpet grass and dark with lumps of cedars, framed the view of the water. The Path up the hill was invariably hot and steamy. You could feel the warm currents of air moving about on business of their own. Nowhere else were any rocks, dull bits of red and orange sandstone, to be found. There I picked up my first Indian Arrowhead, pointed out by Daddy. Who was Columbus anyway? *I* found an Arrowhead.

FINALLY, AT THE top of the hill, the Path paused in the cool darkness of the magnolias. Three of them spread their gracious shelter before the house and dropped fragrant red seeds for necklaces. Admiral Simms himself planted four of these trees, one for each of his children. From the shadow of the magnolias, the Path came again into the blinding sunlight. At last the Path arrived at the back steps and the pump, where it came to an emphatic stop. Of course there was a way to go to the barn, but the Path stopped at the back steps.

L. V. S. E.

Η ΟΔΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΚΑΛΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Οἱ θνητοὶ προσπαθοῦν διὰ σκολιῶν ὁδῶν νὰ ἀποκτήσουν ὅ,τι δι'αὐτοὺς ἀντιπροσωπεύει τὸ καλόν. Εἰς τοὺς θνητοὺς ἐνδέχεται νὰ παρουσιάζωνται πολλοὶ καὶ διάφοροι τρόποι πρὸς ὁρισμὸν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ὅλοι ὅμως θὰ συμφωνήσουν ὅτι ἄνευ ὑγείας δὲν μπορεῖ κανεὶς νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ ὅ,τι φαίνεται νὰ ἀποτελῇ τὴν τωρινήν του περὶ καλοῦ ἔννοιαν.

Εἶναι ἀδύνατον νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ κανεὶς τερπνὴν ἐλευθερίαν, εἰρήνην, καὶ ὑγείαν ἐφ'ὅσον ἐπιτρέπει εἰς τὴν ἰσχυρογνωμοσύνην καὶ εἰς ἄλλας μορφὰς ἰδιοτελείας νὰ κυριαρχοῦν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του. Ἡ ἀσθένεια ἐνδέχεται ἐνίοτε νὰ ὀφείλεται εἰς κάποιαν μορφὴν ἰδιοτελείας. Εἰς τοιαύτας δὲ περιπτώσεις ἡ ἀσθένεια καταστρέφεται μὲ τὸ νὰ νικήσῃ κανεὶς τὴν ἰδιοτέλειαν.

"Οταν, πάλιν, αἱ ἀσθένειαι δὲν ὀφείλονται ἀμέσως εἰς τὴν ἰδιοτέλειαν, ἔχουν νικηθῇ διὰ τῆς ἀποκτήσεως ἀνιδιοτελείας. Παράδειγμα τούτου εἶναι τὸ ἑξῆς συμβάν. "Ενας σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπάλαιε μὲ μίαν αἴσθησιν ἀσθενείας εἶχε τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ φανῇ χρήσιμος εἰς ἄλλους. Ἀντὶ νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν ὑποβολὴν ὅτι δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ τὸ κάμῃ, λόγῳ τῆς ἀσθενείας του, ἀπέστρεψε τὴν σκέψιν του ἀπὸ τὴν θνητὴν ἔννοιαν τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ του, ὁ ὁποῖος τοῦ ἔλεγεν ὅτι πρέπει πρῶτον νὰ νικήσῃ τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Κατόπιν ἐπωφελήθη τῆς εὐκαιρίας ἐκείνης μετὰ χαρᾶς. Ὀλίγον μετὰ τὴν ἔναρξιν τοῦ ἔργου τούτου ἀντελήφθη ὅτι εἶχε θεραπευθῇ. Μὲ τὸ νὰ λησμονήσῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ του νὰ φανῇ χρήσιμος εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπηλλάγη ἀπὸ τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Ἡ θεραπεία αὕτη μαρτυρεῖ αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον λέγει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 192), "'Ο,τιδήποτε προσαρμόζει τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν πρὸς τὴν ἀνιδιοτελῆ ἀγάπην δέχεται ἀμέσως τὴν θείαν δύναμιν".

Ἐὰν κανεὶς ἐπέτυχε κάτι τὸ ὁποῖον ἐθεώρει καλόν, δὲν εἶναι ὅμως εὐτυχής, τότε ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι μπορεῖ νὰ χωρισθῇ ἀπὸ τὸ καλόν. Ἡ ἀληθινὴ εὐτυχία εἶναι ἀχώριστη ἀπὸ τὸ καλόν. Οἱ θνητοὶ νομίζουν ἐνίοτε ὅτι τὸ νὰ κάμῃ κανεὶς ὅ,τι τοῦ ἀρέσει, καὶ νὰ ζῇ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, ἀποτελεῖ τὴν εὐτυχίαν· ἡ εὐτυχία ὅμως δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ μόνον διὰ τοῦ ἀνιδιοτελοῦς τρόπου τῆς ἀγάπης. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὴν σελίδα 57 τοῦ Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία): "'Η εὐτυχία εἶναι πνευματικὴ γεννημένη ἀπὸ τὴν 'Αλήθειαν καὶ τὴν 'Αγάπην. Εἶναι ἀνιδιοτελής· δὲν δύναται ἑπομένως νὰ ὑπάρχῃ μόνη, ἀλλὰ ἔχει ἀνάγκην νὰ μεταδίδῃ αὐτῆς ὅλη ἡ ἀνθρωπότης".

'Ενίοτε ἡ αἴσθησις τοῦ τωρινοῦ καλοῦ χαλᾶ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνάμνησιν ἑνὸς δυσαρέστου παρελθόντος. 'Ο τρόπος νὰ ὑψωθῇ κανεὶς ὑπεράνω τῶν δυσαρέστων ἀναμνήσεων εἶναι νὰ λησμονῇ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ νὰ ἐξυπηρετήσῃ τοὺς ἄλλους. Κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πλεῖστα ὅσα εὐεργετήματα ἔρχονται διὰ τοιούτων ἀνιδιοτελῶν προσπαθειῶν.

Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἐπιτυχία εἰς τὰς ἐργασίας δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ ἄνευ ἀνιδιοτελείας. 'Ο ὑπάλληλος πρέπει νὰ δίδῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἱκανότητά του, ὄχι ἁπλῶς συμφώνως μὲ τὸ τί πληρώνεται νὰ κάμῃ, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ δίδῃ ἄνευ μέτρου. Πρέπει νὰ κάμῃ ὄχι ἁπλῶς τόσον ὅσον νομίζει ὅτι θὰ εὐχαριστήσῃ τὸν ἐργοδότην του, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ προσπαθῇ νὰ κάμῃ ὅ,τι ξεύρει ὡς ὀρθὸν, κατὰ τὴν θείαν 'Αρχήν, τὸν Θεόν. "Οπως τὸ ἐξέφρασεν ὁ 'Απόστολος Παῦλος (πρὸς 'Εφεσίους 6:6-8) ἕκαστος πρέπει νὰ ὑπηρετῇ, "μὴ κατ'ὀφθαλμοδουλείαν ὡς ἀνθρωπάρεσκοι, ἀλλ'ὡς δοῦλοι τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ποιοῦντες τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκ ψυχῆς, μετ'εὐνοίας, δουλεύοντες τῷ Κυρίῳ καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρώποις· εἰδότες ὅτι ὅ ἐάν τι ἕκαστος ποιήσῃ ἀγαθὸν, τοῦτο κομιεῖται παρὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, εἴτε δοῦλος, εἴτε ἐλεύθερος."

'Ο ἐργοδότης δὲν πρέπει νὰ βλέπῃ τὴν ἐργασίαν μόνον ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπόψεως τοῦ κέρδους, ἀλλὰ ἐπίσης πρέπει καὶ νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃ ὅτι ὁ ἀληθὴς σκοπὸς τῆς ἐργασίας του εἶναι ἡ ἐξυπηρέτησις. "Οσον περισσότερα ἀληθῆς ἐξυπηρέτησις παρέχεται εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἐνδιαφερομένους, τόσον περισσότερον θὰ εὐδοκιμῇ ἡ ἐργασία του. Πρέπει νὰ κάμῃ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους, συμπεριλαμβανομένων καὶ τῶν ὑπαλλήλων του, ὅ,τι θὰ ἤθελε νὰ τοῦ κάμουν ἐκεῖνοι ἐὰν αἱ θέσεις των ἀντεστρέφοντο.

Πῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ παύσωμεν νὰ εἱμεθα ἰδιοτελεῖς; 'Η Βίβλος λέγει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐπλάσθη κατ'εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι 'Αγάπη. 'Ο πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἄρα, ἀσφαλῶς δὲν ξεύρει ἰδιοτέλειαν. Μόλις κανεὶς ἀξιώσει τὸ ἀληθινόν του ἐγώ, γνωρίζων ὅτι ἡ ἰδιοτέλεια δὲν ἀποτελεῖ μέρος τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ εἰλικρινῶς ἀρνεῖται καὶ ἀπορρίπτει κάθε τεκμήριον πλάνης, δύναται νὰ ὑψωθῇ ὑπεράνω τῆς ἰδιοτελείας. 'Αναλόγως ἐφ'ὅσον κανεὶς ἀρνεῖται τὴν ὑλικὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς προσωπικότητος καὶ προσκολλᾶται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας 'Αγάπης, θὰ ἀποκτήσῃ καὶ θὰ ἐκφράζῃ ἀληθινὴν ἁρμονίαν.

'Ο πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, αἰωνίως ἓν μὲ τὴν θείαν 'Αγάπην, καὶ σταθερῶς ἐκφράζων τὴν φύσιν τῆς θείας 'Αγάπης, ἔχει γνῶσιν ἀπεριορίστου καλοῦ. 'Η Mrs. Eddy λέγει (Miscellaneous Writings, 'Ανάμικτα, σελὶς 83) ὅτι ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς κρατεῖ "τὸν ἄνθρωπον διὰ παντὸς εἰς τὸν ρυθμικὸν κύκλον ἀναπτυσσομένης μακαριότητος, ὡς ζῶντα μάρτυρα καὶ ἀέναον ἰδέαν τοῦ ἀνεξαντλήτου καλοῦ".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Mountain Dulcimer of the South

THE element of mountain culture which has found widest acceptance outside the Highlands is its music. These songs, ballads, and carols have been collected and sung in many parts of our country and in Europe, and they appear in numerous compilations. The relation of handcrafts to mountain music is much closer than one might at first think; indeed, it is not too much to say that we owe the survival of these ballads and carols largely to the handmade instruments that accompanied the words. In many instances the instruments were made by the singers themselves, the one most frequently used to accompany the singer being the dulcimer, or, as it is called, the "dulcimore," indigenous to and still made in many parts of the Highlands.

In addition to the songs, for which the dulcimer and other stringed instruments have served as an accompaniment, there is a considerable body of mountain music that is strictly instrumental; some of it, like many of the ballads, carried through a long period of transplantation, and some original, or at least with many local versions and variations to which every fiddler's contest and music festival bears testimony. So between the need of instruments to accompany the songs and others to render music without words, the mountain people have used a variety of instruments made by them chiefly of native materials. The fiddle, as it is always called, has been made by hand in every state in the region; usually from wood, but sometimes from garden gourds which grow here abundantly. A very crude fiddle is made from cornstalks. . . .

The dulcimer, that quaint, plaintive, oblong instrument with from two to six, and sometimes eight strings, but most often three, is the most appropriate accompaniment conceivable for mountain ballads, and never made, so far as is known, in its present form, in any other land or in any other part of our country. . . .

Webster defines the dulcimer as "an instrument having metallic wires stretched over a trapezoidal sound board, with a compass of two or three octaves. It is played with two light hammers held in the hands." This definition clearly refers to another instrument, much more elaborate in structure and played in a manner differing from any known performance in the Highlands.

The mountain dulcimer is played with a plectrum of wood or a goose quill; in very rare instances with a bow. . . .

It is unquestionably true that the dulcimer in the mountains has long been used as an accompaniment to English, Scotch, and Irish songs by the folk of these national strains, but that does not prove its origin. It might reasonably be that the first dulcimer of the Highland type was an adaptation from the German zither; or, as stated before, it may have been an entirely new instrument modeled to meet the need of the Highlander for an accompaniment to his songs, which it does so admirably—the one point about which there is no dispute. Whatever the origin, the dulcimer is now the accredited musical instrument of the Highland region and bids fair to continue its popularity as an accompaniment to old ballads.—From "Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands," by ALLEN H. EATON. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation.)

Moonrise in Madras

Swift twilight falls
On quiet southern seas;
Their deep blue tints
Darken to indigo.
A wavering edge of white
Marks the long line
Of yellow sandy shore.

Between the sea and sky
A radiant glow
Heralds the slow emergence of the moon:
Climbing the dusky blue, it seems
Poised, like a golden globe,
Above the waters' calm tranquillity.

AMY FOWLER

The Way to Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS try in devious ways to gain what to them represents good. To mortals there may appear many different ways of defining good. But all will agree that without health one cannot enjoy what seems to be one's present sense of good.

It is impossible to achieve joyous freedom, peace, and health so long as one is allowing self-will and other forms of selfishness to hold sway in one's thought. Indeed, sickness may sometimes be traced to some phase of selfishness. And in such instances the sickness is destroyed by the overcoming of selfishness.

Again, sicknesses, when not directly traceable to selfishness, have been overcome through the gain of unselfishness. This is shown in the following incident. A student of Christian Science who was struggling with a sense of sickness had an opportunity to be of service to others. Instead of accepting the suggestion that he could not do this because of the illness, he turned away from the mortal sense of self, which was saying that he must first overcome the sickness. Then he gladly accepted the opportunity. Soon after he had started on this work he found that he was healed. The forgetting of self in the effort to be of service to others had freed him from the sickness. This healing bears witness to Mary Baker Eddy's statement (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 192), "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

If one has achieved something he considered to be good, but is not happy, he is still believing that he can be separated from good. True happiness is inseparable from good. Mortals sometimes think that having one's own way and living for oneself, bring happiness; but only through the unselfish way of love can happiness be gained. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 57 of Science and Health: "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

Sometimes one's sense of present good is marred by the memory of an unpleasant past. Forgetting self in striving to be of service to others is the way to rise above unpleasant memories. Likewise many other benefits come through such selfless efforts.

True success in the business world cannot be achieved without unselfishness. The employee must give of his ability, not merely in accordance with what he is being paid for doing, but must give without measure. He must do not merely as much as he thinks will please his employer, but must endeavor to do what he knows is right, according to divine Principle, God. As the Apostle Paul expressed it (Ephesians 6:6-8), each one is to serve, "not with eyeservice, as menpleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free."

The employer must not only consider business from the standpoint of profit, but must also recognize that the true purpose of his business is service. The more true service given to all concerned, the more will his business prosper. He must do unto others, including his employees, as he would have them do unto him if their positions were reversed.

How can we cease being selfish? The Bible states that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and it tells us that God is Love. Surely, then, the real man knows no selfishness. As one claims his true selfhood, knowing that selfishness is no part of the real man, and earnestly denies and rejects any evidence of error, one can rise above selfishness. Proportionately as one denies the material sense of personality and holds to the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Love, he will gain and express true harmony.

The real man, eternally at one with divine Love, and constantly expressing the nature of divine Love, is aware of unlimited good. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 83) that divine Mind holds "man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Alpine Evening

Cool in its clouds, the moon
Looks from the mountain-top,
Waiting while twilight snow
Sifts in a whisper
Through the sparse radiance
Of village lights.

E. S. L.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks PAGES 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1938

Jobless Rush To Register In New England

Bay State Expected to Provide 150,000 of 500,000 Total

Boston Figures

Unemployed Benefits of $5 to $15 a Week Start Feb. 1

Massachusetts, along with the other New England states, today began the registration of approximately 150,000 unemployed workers who have earned the right to receive unemployment compensation in the form of a weekly check.

Throughout the six states, it was expected that approximately 500,000 will be registered before the end of the week. Of this number it is thought that between 300,000 and 400,000 persons will qualify for benefits ranging from $5 to $15 weekly beginning on or about Feb. 1.

Boston Registration

In Boston, registration during the early morning was especially heavy as former workers appeared in hundreds at the various temporary offices, located in the Commonwealth armory, Charlestown armory, East Newton Street armory, Irvington Street armory and East Boston armory at East Boston airport.

Long before 9 a. m., when all 42 registration offices throughout the state were opened, workers began formation of lines to set in motion that part of the Social Security Law designed to furnish some measure of independence to persons who have temporarily lost their jobs.

At both the Irvington and East Newton Street armories, more than 1200 persons appeared to request benefit claim applications, which they took home to fill out and mail to the local unemployment office. More than 3500 unemployed workers are expected to call at each armory during the balance of the day.

Reports from Suburbs

Reports from suburbs indicated co-operation with the State Unemployment Commission by registrants, as registration continued at the rate of approximately 100 persons an hour in Chelsea, and Revere and Winthrop. Between 2000 and 3000 are expected to request applications in Chelsea, while only 700 are estimated for Revere and Winthrop.

Members of the commission, including Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman, former Gov. Frank G. Allen and Robert J. Watt, began a tour of inspection of the various registration offices this morning, appearing first at the East Newton Street armory. There they praised the work of Major Joseph E. Tufts, superintendent of claims of benefits, for the manner in which he facilitated registration.

At this armory around 30 clerks were directing registration, including 17 girls who handed out applications. Average time for each person in the armory, from the moment he entered the building until he left, was less than five minutes.

All Classes Represented

Those appearing for applications came from practically all walks of life. There were manual laborers and white collar workers, tunnel workers and one former aviator. Some had been unemployed for months, some only a few weeks.

Information requested by the applications included name of claimant and his social security account number, and statements that he is unemployed, able to work and available for work. The registrant must give his regular occupation, his employment record since Jan. 1, 1937, and state why he lost his job. Applications also ask whether or not he has applied for workmen's compensation. Applicants sign such statements under penalties of perjury.

In a statement by Laurence P. Harrington, executive secretary of the commission, those workers ineligible for benefits under the unemployment compensation law were listed as those in agricultural service, in domestic service in private homes, in the employ of the state or Federal Government, or serving as officers or crews of vessels in United States waters, or those employed in charitable, religious or educational institutions.

Boston's Unemployed Register

By a Staff Photographer

Typical Scenes as Jobless Enroll

Above—The Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission Pictured at the East Newton Street Armory on an Inspection Tour. Left to Right—Former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Judge Emil E. Fuchs, and Robert J. Watt
Below—Unemployed Receiving Applications for Compensation

Raw Wool Slump Cuts Volume At Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Lessened demand for raw wool by New England's textile mills made a hole in port business last week, it was disclosed by figures issued by Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs.

Last year at this time, wool was literally pouring into Boston to meet a demand which was difficult to satisfy. This year, mills have little need for raw material. As a result, dealers are importing but little.

Wool is the outstanding item of import at Boston, and many normal receipts go into warehouses until needed. The balance, together with such wools as are withdrawn from the warehous, swell the figures of imports for consumption.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 1, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$2,200,724	$3,641,445
Imports for warehouse	217,694	1,534,846
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	323,705	638,483
Duties collected	299,771	818,765
Wool imports (lbs)	341,747	5,642,763

	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan. 1	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	16,210,674	29,769,025
Duties collected	$12,165,512	$17,349,396

Chicopee Upheld on Power

A power contract, under which the Holyoke Water Power Company supplies electricity to the town of Chicopee, was upheld by the Massachusetts Supreme Court today as the court dismissed a plea filed by 15 Chicopee taxpayers.

Naming Parkman As Corporation Counsel Awaited

Announcement by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of the appointment of Henry Parkman Jr. as corporation counsel—one of the most important positions in the city government—was momentarily expected late today.

Mr. Parkman, who was offered the position many weeks ago, did not accept until recently, it was learned. Definite confirmation of the appointment by the new Mayor was looked for after he announced the members of his secretarial staff and the appointment of William Arthur Reilly, one of his campaign managers, as fire commissioner.

Mr. Tobin's secretarial staff will include the following:

Joseph T. Kelly, of Dorchester, secretary to the Mayor. Mr. Kelly until recently was secretary to United States Senator David I. Walsh.

Thomas P. McCusker, of Brighton, chief stenographer. Mr. McCusker is at present a stenographer at the Boston police headquarters.

Angelo Berlandi, of the North End, a political leader in that district and a student at the Boston College Law School.

William L. Crawford, of East Boston, an old friend of the new Mayor and director of his campaign in that section.

Miss Elleen Shea, of Dorchester, who served as confidential secretary to Mr. Tobin during his six years on the School Committee.

Miss Claire Brennan, of Jamaica Plain, and William T. Doyle, also of Jamaica Plain.

Fernald to Contest Barrows For Maine G. O. P. Nomination

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 3—State Senator Roy L. Fernald (R) announced formally this week that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the June primaries. With the announcement which stated he would carry into the primary his battle for economy and curtailment of expenses, Senator Fernald set at rest various rumors concerning his political plans.

His announcement also assured a contest in the Republican primary for Gov. Lewis O. Barrows had signified his intention of seeking reelection. Senator Fernald has freely criticized Governor Barrows, took sharpest issue with him when the latter campaigned in favor of a state sales tax but then withdrew an economy program of his own at the special legislative session when the Governor advanced one that provided sound temporary relief.

There is little doubt that Senator Fernald made many friends as he campaigned throughout the state against the sales tax and in favor of economy. The question now is, will his activities pay dividends in votes?

Doubtless, Senator Fernald has built up a strong organization. At any rate, his candidacy assures plenty of spice for the Republican primary for he is the kind of a politician who calls his shots openly and does not spare his adversaries. In some political circles it is reported that Senator Fernald's decision to contest Governor Barrows for the nomination will result in the entrance of at least one more candidate in the field.

Emergency Aid

In the first five months of the current fiscal year Maine towns, largely in Aroostook County, asked for $82,340 less in emergency aid

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slight temperature change with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature; colder during Tuesday night; moderate westerly to southwesterly winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and warmer.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight; Tuesday cloudy and slightly warmer with possible light snow in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	28	Minneapolis	24	10
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	46	44
Chicago	20	18	New York	32	30
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	30	30
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	30	28
Kansas City	40	34	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	30	30
Miami	66	66			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 3.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:08 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:27 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Evils of Liquor In R. I. Called Worst in Years

Dealers' Group, Fearing Drys, Will Ask Curbs of Legislature

For Sunday Ban

'Dine and Dance' Places Hit, Especially in Serving Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—Liquor conditions in Rhode Island are so bad that even the retail liquor dealers themselves will go to the General Assembly this week to have the laws changed, for they fear that prohibition will return unless conditions are remedied.

John Thompson, president of the Providence Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, whose organization will lead the campaign to encourage temperance, says he has never seen conditions so bad in his 30-odd years in the business.

The program which the association will advance provides for abolition of the "dine and dance" places, which hold Class B or restaurant licenses. The banning of club licenses to all but recognized organizations where the sale of liquor is regulated and drunkenness is discouraged is recommended.

The program further provides that no intoxicating beverages be sold on Sundays, as is the case in restaurants now; and that these Class B license holders be forced to shut off their sales of intoxicants at midnight.

For Local Licensing

Return of full control of liquor and beer sales to special license boards, with full police power, controlled by the towns and cities, and consequent subordination of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages, is also urged. The association would have the division retained as a tax collecting agency.

The association, through Mr. Thompson, will ask the leaders of the various religious denominations and temperance organizations to meet with a committee to discuss the liquor question and to offer suggestions that will encourage temperance.

Mr. Thompson said that the associaton had one major objective—that of keeping women away from bars and boys and girls in their 'teens out of "dine and dance" places.

The head of the retail liquor dealers, who boasts he does not know the taste of intoxicants, says the only dispensaries that are obeying the laws are the saloons, which ban women, and even some of these are only doing "it half decently because they cannot obey the law and do business because of illegal competition from other types of license holders."

Mr. Thompson asserts that conditons are such in Rhode Island because of "cheap politicians" and "fixers." He also charges that the State Alcohol Control Board, "whether it realizes it or not, is in the hands of distillers, and that applies to all similar bodies in the United States."

Alleges Brewery Control

He further stated the saloons were being driven into the control of the breweries, through a middle men, directly in violation of the state statutes.

"The boards or commissions issuing licenses and making regulations by law have done nothing to assist in cleaning up a damnable condition in the liquor business," he charges.

Providence retail liquor dealers are not the only ones to seek liquor reforms. In Newport the bartenders have gone to the City Council and asked them to see that restaurants live up to the full letter of the closing regulations. The bartenders also brought about the banning of dancing on Christmas Eve and Christmas.

The liquor dealers' association, in a letter to Gov. Robert E. Quinn, called attention to the need of the revision of the present liquor control laws, and also referred to a similar move made last year.

"I have learned since," said Mr. Thompson, "that the reason the law was not revised then was because they wanted to save the salaries of certain officials. Unless things are changed the people will rise up and force the return of prohibition."

He said the "dine-and-dance" places had retained a battery of lawyers to fight the reform move; and that if it failed conditions would become far worse.

Court Allows Milk Dealers Another Week

Eighteen of 26 Who Faced Contempt Comply With Requirements

Boston Today

Milk Dealers Appear in Court

With 18 out of 26 delinquent milk dealers squaring their accounts with the Federal Government for the administration of an all-New England milk pool, Judge George C. Sweeney of the United States District Court today granted a further time extension of one week in which the other eight distributors might comply with a court order to meet their obligations or suffer severe penalties.

Only last week, Judge Sweeney had declared that failure of the dealers to pay their bills in full by the time the court convened today would result in fines or assessments of a type that might seriously threaten the complete collapse of these dairies. But the apparent desire of the dealers to meet the government half-way gained the favorable ear of the court and a time extension.

The eight remaining delinquents whose cases of contempt of court were continued until next week are the Green Valley Creamery of Somerville, Mary Pezold of Lynn, Ralph G. Donald of Fryeburg, Me., Thomas Seymour of Lynn, John A. Sellars of Lexington, Hugh Rodden of Salem, Kingston Brothers of Brookline and the Westwood Farm Milk Company of Westwood. Of these delinquents Seymour, Green Valley and Kingston creameries will have their books audited by order of the court today.

The book audit is to ascertain the assets of the companies and according to Samuel W. Tator, federal milk administrator, to "find out if these companies are bluffing or whether they are in the dire financial straits they claim."

The equalization pool, at the root of the controversy, was instituted by the Government at the request of farmers to assure uniform prices to producers.

Kirk Is Seated On Superior Bench

Paul G. Kirk, former commissioner of public safety, was inducted into office as a judge of the State Superior Court today, at the Pemberton Square Courthouse. Chief Justice John P. Higgins presided at the induction and the proclamation was read by Clerk of Court James McDermott. Numerous friends and relatives, including Judge Kirk's wife, attended the induction which was followed by a reception in the Judge's lobby. Judge Kirk was appointed last month by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

3000 Men Clear Boston Streets

A crew of 3000 men worked with Boston's expensive snow removal machinery today to clear up major arteries before freezing temperatures set in again tonight.

The men had been at work in shifts since New Year's morning at an estimated expense to the city of $55,000 ($20,000 a day). Commissioner E. M. Richardson, of Public Works, said he hoped to lay off 1700 extra workers tonight.

Asked about complaints from several sections of the city that certain streets had not been plowed or cleared, Mr. Richardson said parked and stalled cars had held up the work.

"We have tried to clear in front of hospitals, banks, public buildings and newspaper offices first," he said. "Five cars stalled in Beacon street during the storm had to be towed away."

Readville Repair Shops to Close

Railroad repair shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Readville, Mass., will be closed "until further notice," after Jan. 6, the management of the road announced today.

Decline of freight business, resulting in a surplus of serviceable steam locomotives in storage, was given as the reason for the shutdown. The repair shops in the Readville section employ 600 men.

Worst Fiscal Problems That Ever Faced Boston, Tobin Says in Inaugural

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Taking Oath of Office
The Oath Is Being Administered by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court

New Mayor Pleads for Patience as He Seeks for the Solutions

Fails to Reveal Definite Policies

He Frankly Analyzes the Disturbing Situation in City's Finances

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in his inaugural speech at Symphony Hall today, declared he has inherited "the worst financial problems ever placed before a mayor of Boston."

The city, loaded with debt and faced with greater obligations in 1938 than ever before, must obtain $12,000,000 from sources other than real estate, or face the exhorbitant tax rate of $45 or $46 this year, the new Mayor stated.

But he gave meager information as to his program for alleviating this crisis.

Beyond a short declaration of principles and a plea to citizens "not to be too impatient for results," Mayor Tobin did not reveal policies, fiscal or otherwise, which he will either follow or adopt in his administration. A $46 tax rate, he hinted, might be prevented by resorting to "temporary expedients"—by again borrowing to meet current expenditures. He also suggested that the city might take "positive steps not immediately determinable" to raise the necessary $12,000,000 from sources other than real estate. Yet the audience of officials, leaders in business and the professions was not given even a hint whence this revenue might be derived.

Fiscal Problems

The entire inaugural address was devoted to discussion of the city's fiscal problems and included an exceptionally intelligible account of Boston's critical financial condition. The Mayor promised to face his problems "frankly, openly and honestly and with a prayer for Divine guidance."

Not only did the Mayor eliminate a discussion of his policies from the inaugural; he also made no references, with a single exception, to his campaign pledges on finance, taxes, or other subjects. He repledged his administration to no unjustifiable capital outlays, no piling up of new debt, but rather a reduction of the present loadstone.

Mr. Tobin spoke for about 20 minutes, one of the shortest inaugural addresses within recent experience of the city.

His frank analysis of the disturbing financial balance of the city was regarded by many who heard the address as a political asset. Mr. Tobin gave taxpayers a stern warning indeed when he suggested a $46 tax rate. But the very suggestion of this high figure thus prepares the public for an increased rate in June and in some respects leaves Mr. Tobin free of responsibility for the exceptional levy. Many in Symphony Hall also wondered if Mr. Tobin's reference to "positive steps" toward finding new revenue was a suggestion of a new type of tax, perhaps a sales tax.

Summary of Conditions

In his summary of the present financial condition of the city, Mr. Tobin contrasted Boston's municipal costs of a 10-year period, those of 1928 and those of 1937. He found:

1. In all city departments, except welfare, the cost of regular maintenance in that period dropped off $4,400,000.
2. For county and state requirements there was in that decade an increase of $600,000
3. For public welfare—an increase of $9,600,000.
4. And for debt requirements and elevated and tunnel deficits there was an increase in that 10 years of $6,000,000.

"In short," declared the new Mayor, "our appropriation requirements in three major items have increased $16,200,000; decreased in another item of $4,400,000; leaving a net increase of $11,800,000.

Following this Mr. Tobin pointed to a drop of $300,000,000 in valuation on real estate properties in the city between 1928 and 1937. The total valuation in 1928 Mr. Tobin estimated at $1,900,000,000. And in 1937 he found it had dropped to $1,600,000,000. The loss of $300,000,000 in taxable properties has meant a loss of "more than $9,000,000 in current revenue," he said.

Due to Three Factors

"It is evident from a perusal of these figures," continued the Mayor, "that it is not municipal waste or extravagance, or the extension of municipal activities, that has caused us, unless we borrow for current expenses, to be faced with a possible tax rate of $45 or $46, but it is mainly due to three factors, none of which, except to a slight degree, are under the control of the Mayor.

"These factors are: Decrease in property valuations; increase in public welfare appropriations; increases in debt requirements and elevated tunnel deficits."

That Mr. Tobin, who in his campaign said he was opposed to borrowing to meet current expenditures as a regular policy, may prefer some other course than that this year was indicated a few minutes later when he said: "For some years the city has followed a policy which might be said to be the easiest, if not the wisest policy. . . . To temporize any longer may be dangerous to the future welfare of our city. The course of the city must be changed."

Turning to immediate problems, the Mayor then pointed to the cer-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Simplicity Marks Inauguration Of Tobin as Mayor

If the sober-faced throng which filled up the orchestra, and peered from behind the gilded cherubs and ornamental lyres of the balcony, and from below the classic Greek statues in their lofty niches in Symphony Hall this morning for the inauguration of Maurice J. Tobin as Mayor of Boston suggested the voting constituencies of Brighton and Roxbury rather than a Saturday night Symphony public, it also presented a solemn sense of unpretentious and purposeful support.

Nothing was ostentatious, nothing was ornate. Even the floral decoration of the platform was modestly limited to a row of potted begonias, primulas and cyclamens. The women's costumes for the most part were tailored in style and subdued in color, Mrs. Tobin having set a quiet example by wearing a trim, dark brown cloth suit, with matching hat of a small, tambourine shape trimmed with a veil.

Hall Is Filled

Almost silently the great hall became filled with spectators, only a few seats at the rear of the second balcony remaining available when, at the last minute the doors were thrown open to the public fortunate enough to take advantage of them.

While the orchestra entertained the spectators with Gounod's "Triumphal March," the soloist, Marie Murray, back stage trained the Vienna Mozart Boys Choir to sing something they had never sung before, "The Star-Spangled Banner." It took them only five minutes to learn it sufficiently to include it in their program.

As the small gilded chairs on the platform became occupied by the new Mayor and his family, three former mayors of Boston, the City Council, and other dignitaries, whispered comments were overheard. "Curley didn't come, after all," and "Doesn't Mrs. Tobin look pretty!" Almost as composed as their father were Mayor Tobin's little daughters, Helen Louise, aged four, and Carol Ann, aged three.

Oldest American Jail

The oldest public building of the English colonies in America is the old stone gaol or jail at York, Maine which was built in 1653.

Tobin Sworn In As Forty-First Mayor of Boston

With a minimum of pageantry and a maximum expression of serious purposes, Maurice Joseph Tobin became the 41st Mayor of Boston today.

Before notables from every order of public and fraternal life in Massachusetts and Boston, Mr. Tobin took the oath of office as administered by Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court in a filled Symphony Hall, and accepted the office as Mayor for the next four years. He is third youngest man to hold the office in the 115 years Boston has been a city.

With Gov. Charles F. Hurley at the head of the list, the roster of important persons attending the ceremony included three former Mayors of Boston: Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayors Andrew J. Peters and Daniel F. Whelton. On the stage with Mayor Tobin were his wife and two little daughters, Helen Louise and Carol Ann.

Arranged in a semicircle at the right of the stage were the 22 members of the new city council, 11 incumbents and 11 elected in November.

By Invitation

About 3000 persons crowded Symphony Hall to watch the induction ceremonies which commenced at 10 a. m. and lasted less than two hours. Most persons were admitted by invitation cards but at 9:55 the doors were thrown open to all and the remaining seats in the rear of the hall and in the two balconies were quickly filled.

After an organ recital by Lawrence B. O'Connor, a member of Mayor Mansfield's staff, and musical selections by the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra and the Vienna Mozart Boys Choir, the induction ceremony commenced. The Rev. John B. Creeden, S. J., regent of the Boston College Law School, for many years a friend of the new Mayor, gave the invocation.

City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle read the official notification. Then Chief Justice Rugg swore Mr. Tobin into office. After the city council had been given the oath of office by the new Mayor, came his inaugural address.

Shortly before noon, the Mayor and city council filed out of Sym-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Gallagher Out to Beat Foley; Urges 'Honest Prosecution'

From Pemberton Square Court House

The 1938 political year in Suffolk County opened last night with opposition to re-election of William J. Foley as District Attorney clearly defined in the announcement of the candidacy of Owen A. Gallagher, former State Senator and Representative, for the $9000-a-year position.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Gallagher stated that "the efficient, honest and courageous prosecution of crime in a great metropolitan center like Suffolk County is essential to the general welfare of its citizens." He thus appealed to a large number of Suffolk County voters who, he believes, have become dissatisfied over a period of years with lack of active prosecution in the District Attorney's office.

"Over-Caution"

In the last few years the office of the prosecutor has several times been criticized for over-caution, amounting almost to inertia, in prosecution of certain cases. In cities with aggressive prosecutors, critics contend, the district attorney would as a matter of course investigate such affairs of public interest as the Dolan case, the White Fund payments to the Codman Hill Construction Company, and the city's settlement of damages in the General Equipment Company case.

Here, however, the city was forced to prosecute and recover damages in equity before facts were placed before the grand jury.

Some credence has been given to the report that George R. Farnum, well-known Boston attorney, will be indorsed by citizens and civic groups. Mr. Farnum, however, has as yet made no announcement that he will be a candidate.

Resignations

The resignation of one of Mr. Foley's assistants and the expected resignation of another, announced last week by Mr. Foley, were not wholly unexpected by those who have watched developments in the Suffolk County Prosecutor's office.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Juno & the Paycock," by Sean O'Casey, presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, P. J. Carolan, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Proile Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

Movies

Keith Memorial—

"Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 11 a.m.; 2:30, 5:45, 9. Also "The Spy Ring," with Jane Wyman and William Hall. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station—
March of Time, Lowell Thomas Travel, Rainbow Pass, newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. 11:01 a. m., 2:04, 4:49, 7:52, 10:37. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938."

Coolidge Corner—
"The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Don't Turn 'Em Loose," featuring Bruce Cabot. 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:20. Also "Secret Agent," starring Madeleine Carroll. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30.

Hub—
"Swing It Professor," featuring Pinky Tomlin and Paula Stone. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. Also "Paradise Isle," with Warren Hull. 10:25 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:35, 10:30.

Metropolitan—
"Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 9:04 a. m., 12:19, 3:34, 6:49, 10:04. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra.

Uptown—
"Live, Love and Learn," starring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 3:18, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. 1:30, 4:50, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor and Donald Woods. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also "The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 2:55, 6, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Fenway: 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
"The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall, and Melvyn Douglas.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Adventurous Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 8. Also "Broadway Melody," with Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6:10 9:55.

Other Events

Hotel Touraine—
Kiwanis Club—Renaissance Luncheon, 13 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Radioed Music in Performance

The Helsinki University Chorus of Finland, Martti Turunen, conductor, made its American début at the Boston Symphony concert of Dec. 31, singing two choruses by Sibelius never before heard in the United States, "The Captive Queen" and "The Origin of Fire." This eleventh program of the season contained also Sibelius's symphonic fantasia, "Pohjola's Daughter," and the Third Symphony of Brahms.

"The Origin of Fire" was, of course, the composition which caused an international incident when some of the orchestral parts disappeared in transit from Finland, and had to be radioed across the Atlantic at the last minute. This was probably the most valuable publicity the orchestra had received since the "strike" of 1919.

Both choruses are comparatively early works in the Sibelius list, dating from the first decade of the century, only a few years after "Finlandia." Like that famous score, "The Captive Queen" ranks among the specifically patriotic works of the composer, for it is based upon a poem of obvious political implications. "The Origin of Fire," on the other hand, is based on the "Kalevala," the national epic of Finland, which was also the source of "Pohjola's Daughter."

Both the new works are characteristically Sibelius, with their pregnant themes, dark harmonies and emotional tension. Of the two, the patriotic item was the more immediately effective. The piece based on the old saga held more musical interest. The chorus, re-

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Arts in Boston

markably well drilled, sang with precision and fire. The baritone solo part in the "The Origin of Fire" was sung by Helge Virkkunen. The brief time left by the little mixup over the score for rehearsal of this latter work was not reflected in any uncertainty in performance. Dr. Koussevitzky was in his element; he held his forces together and obtained a stirring result. There was much enthusiasm.

The Brahms came to a telling performance, with dynamic contrasts a little more emphasized, than usual. L. A. S.

Marian Anderson

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Marian Anderson, contralto, again interested a very large audience to a program sung to the accompaniments of Kosti Vehanen. There were songs by Schubert, Schumann and Wolf, Handel's "Cantate Lucrezia," a group by Sibelius, and some Spirituals.

As Miss Anderson continues to develop her penetrative powers, the little weaknesses of her vocal equipment become more apparent. Her lower register, for instance, now presents a more vivid contrast in quality to her upper tones, a contrast which is not always complimentary to the song offered for our consideration. Yet with her technical equipment and her remarkable breath control, she holds interest in her performance. The Schubert song, "Verklärung," gave her an opportunity to remind us of her dramatic sense, and Schumann's "Der Nussbaum" was a charming bit.

The singer sacrificed diction to tone on several occasions when the text demanded a clear exposition, particularly in the first song by Sibelius and in her pronounciation of the German word "singen," and words of similar ending. Yet the Sibelius song was so beautifully interpreted that one forgave Miss Anderson her idiocyncracies in diction. "Solitude," by Sibelius, clearly depicts the mood of the text and this song, together with the final one of the quartet, "Black Roses," found Miss Anderson at her serious best. These songs also revealed a little known facet of the Finnish composer's art, and were a timely addition to Miss Anderson's repertoire. Of the Spirituals, "Dere's No Hidin' Place Down Dere," provided the leaven of divertissement to a program mostly serious in content. It is a pity that Miss Anderson does not "let go" more often. She evidently has a sense of humor which, if permitted to manifest itself with greater frequency, would point up her programs considerably. G. M. S.

American Music

The State Symphony Orchestra, under Alexander Thiede, ended its current series of concerts at the Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night with a program of American music. The event prompts the cheerful New Year's reflection that American musicians, after a generation spent in strenuous and slightly embarrassed quest of a national style, seem at last well on the way toward deciding that American music is music written by Americans.

Dante Fiorillo, born in New York in 1905, satisfies the formula. His Symphony No. 4, given its first performance last night, reveals no racial or geographic preoccupations. It is the work of a young man in whom music seems a natural medium of expression. Last night's program notes announced that "his thoughts are revolutionary, his reasoning is reactionary." As a matter of fact, Mr. Fiorillo's music is less revolutionary than Mr. Converse's—certainly less dissonant. Its only revolution is purely physical; it lies in a revolving structure that carries the listener through a complete circle, back to the grandiose portals through which he entered first. That, of course, is nothing new in symphonic structure. The music is confidently and vigorously written. Its themes have character and a varied eloquence. Its structure is solid but a trifle obvious in its massive, formal balance.

Of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," its solo part played with admirable fluency and rhythmic verve by Leonard Bernstein, little need now be said. But the personal accent, the flavor of an epoch, the originality, that still penetrate the artificial framework of the concerto form and its Liszt-Grieg arabesque decoration are undeniable evidences of the magnitude of Gershwin's talent.

Frederick Converse's "American Sketches," which were first performed in 1935 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, closed the program. In them there is a certain descriptive intention. Yet the descriptive motivation does not hamper the fundamentally disinterested development of the musical material. The merits, and the shortcomings, of this music are purely musical. Ethnography is a closed chapter in American music.

The performance of this difficult program was more than adequate. The participants and the music itself were warmly applauded. S. S.

"A Damsel in Distress"

"It's nice work if you can get it," warble Fred Astaire and the Totleigh Castle madrigal singers, momentarily eschewing Purcell for Gershwin. To which one might reply, "It's nice work if you can do it"—referring of course principally to Mr. Astaire's marvelous dancing. There are, however, other strong recommendations for "A Damsel in Distress," which skipped from the pages of a Wodehouse story by way of Hollywood to the screen of the Keith Memorial Theater last Friday. There are George Burns and Gracie Allen, for instance, who, besides interchanging their usual inane dialogue, join Fred for a couple of dance routines.

Joan Fontaine is the damsel in distress whom Mr. Astaire rescues from a loveless match. His efforts are alternatively fascilitated and reversed by Reginald Gardiner and an amiable imp named Harry Watson, who are trying to manipulate a sweepstakes on Miss Fontaine's ultimate bridegroom. So there you have "A Damsel in Distress"—an amusing bit, excellently produced and offering some of the late George Gershwin's most delightful songs.

"Spy Ring," the companion film with William Hall and Jane Wyman, is a minor melodrama which divides its attention between spy chasing and polo playing.

The tone and content of the jingoistic commentary delivered by Graham McNamee for the Universal pictures of the Panay bombing, also on the program, are in the worst possible vein at a time when all intelligent efforts are being directed toward averting thoughts of war.

"Rosalie"

With all its Midas magnificence, chief plaudits for "Rosalie," the new film operetta at the State and Orpheum Theaters, go to the film's two chief comedians, Ray Bolger and Frank Morgan. More than once, these gentlemen avert disintegration.

"Rosalie" lasts for more than two hours and, on the whole, fails to justify its length. The production contains far too much gaudy spectacle—Hollywood versions of old world folk dancing against the more dreadful type of wedding cake décor—and far too little of Mr. Bolger's elastic legs. Even Eleanor Powell, whose machine-gun tap dancing has fascination, is ill-used in the space allotted her, in her costumes and by the camera. Nelson Eddy, looking uncomfortable as the West Point football star who flies the Atlantic for Miss Powell, sings several songs robustly. Cole Porter wrote the music, which has difficulty battling a plethora of plot.

"Swing It, Professor"

In "Swing It, Professor," which arrived last Friday at the Hub Theater, Pinky Tomlin is a professor at a corn-fed college who quits rather than teach swing music. Coming to the big city, the hero finds himself in night club circles where he is confused with a crook because of their common title, "Professor." Everything ends happily after Mr. Tomlin has been converted to swing, won his lady and knocked out a racketeer to clear his fair nickname.

The second picture is "Paradise Isle," in which a blind artist, on his way to an eye specialist, is shipwrecked in the South Seas. A native maiden rescues and takes care of him so excellently that when his eyesight is restored, the artist decides to remain. Henry Hull and Movita are the principals.

"Adventurous Blonde"

"Adventurous Blonde," which accompanies "Submarine D-1" at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters this week, is one of those "whodunnits" in which it is hard to decide whether the mystery or the solution is the more inscrutable. Barton MacLane plays a gruff detective who just isn't in it with his reporter girl friend when it comes to solving crimes. He arrests the obvious culprits while she goes at things the hard way. Latest in the "Torchy Blane" series, with Glenda Farrell playing Torchy, it is mildly entertaining. J. D. B.

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Boston Council Inducted With 11 New Members

John E. Kerrigan of Ward seven, South Boston, was today elected president of the Boston City Council. He succeeds Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of Ward three, who had held the presidency for three terms.

The election of youthful Mr. Kerrigan, serving his second councilmanic term, came as the first order of business after the new council was sworn in today. The councilors went from Symphony Hall, following the inauguration of Maurice J. Tobin as Mayor, to City Hall.

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay presided as temporary chairman. Mr. Kerrigan was nominated by Councilor George A. Murray. The only other name placed in nomination was that of Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. The vote stood 17 to 4, in favor of Mr. Kerrigan, when Councilor Wilson suggested making it unanimous, which was done.

Not in many years has there been such an overturn in the Council as occurred in the November election. Many of that body thought to be certain of political security were turned out of office. The membership of the City Council as it will be for the next two years follows:

Ward 1. Francis W. Irwin, who defeated Henry Selvitella for re-election.

Ward 2. William J. Galvin, who defeated James J. Mellen for re-election.

Ward 3. John I. Fitzgerald, re-elected.

Ward 4. Perlie Dyar Chase, who replaces George W. Roberts, who did not seek re-election.

Ward 5. Henry L. Shattuck, re-elected.

Ward 6. George A. Murray, re-elected.

Ward 7. John E. Kerrigan, re-elected.

Ward 8. John F. Dowd, re-elected.

Ward 9. Mildred M. Harris, re-elected.

Ward 10. William A. Carey, who defeated John J. Doherty for re-election.

Ward 11. Edward L. Englert, a former member of the Council, again elected by defeating James J. Kilroy, who sought re-election.

Ward 12. Charles I. Taylor, who replaces David M. Brackman.

Ward 13. Edward A. Hutchinson Jr., who defeated Peter J. Fitzgerald for re-election.

Ward 14. Sydney Rosenburg, re-elected.

Ward 15. John B. Kelly, who replaces Martin H. Tobin.

Ward 16. Philip Austin Fish, who defeated John J. McGrath for re-election.

Ward 17. Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., re-elected.

Ward 18. Clement A. Norton, re-elected.

Ward 19. Peter A. Murray, re-elected.

Ward 20. Theodore F. Lyons, who defeated James F. Finley for re-election.

Ward 21. James E. Agnew, re-elected.

Ward 22. Maurice H. Sullivan, who defeated Edward M. Gallagher for re-election.

Council President

By a Staff Photographer

John E. Kerrigan

Succeeds John I. Fitzgerald, Who Held Office Three Terms

Maine

(Continued from Page 11)

than in the corresponding period last year. While this would indicate a great improvement in poor relief conditions, officials seem agreed that it will be the next three months which tell the story of whether relief costs are increasing or decreasing. They fear the excellent start may be lost through unexpectedly heavy winter demands from hard-hit communities.

Credit for some though not all of the decrease in emergency aid expenditure representing aid given towns which cannot provide for their own needy, is being given to the Aroostook Commission, so called, which was appointed to supervise relief in that proolem county. The Governor and council, aware of the financial burden of Aroostook County town relief, appointed a commission to supervise it. To the commission, Dr. W. J. Parent, Van Buren; Edgar W. Russ, Caribou, and G. H. Page, Fort Kent, all matters of emergency relief were referred.

Mayors Inducted In 26 Other Cities Of Massachusetts

Boston was joined in its inaugural ceremonies by 26 other Massachusetts cities and towns today, where mayors and in some cases members of municipal governing bodies and school committees were inducted. As in Boston, 10 o'clock was the generally accepted hour for exercises and speech reading.

Regarded as routine affairs for the most part, the inaugurations were in some instances marked by situations of more than passing interest. In Cambridge, for instance, the inauguration of John W. Lyons, whose election was not without post-polling quibbling, was attended by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Springfield saw the inauguration of Roger L. Putnam, who, besides winning as a Democrat in a normally Republican city, happens to be the nephew of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University.

In Worcester there was no inauguration at all because John S. Sullivan (D) has taken Supreme Court action to prevent William A. Bennett (R) from assuming office. Mr. Sullivan won the election by 25 votes but a recount gave Mr. Bennett a 96-vote margin of victory. Mr. Sullivan charges irregularities.

Newburyport witnessed the official end at 10 o'clock this morning of four years of rule by Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, whose regime has been marked by more than one farcical impasse. Apparently the townspeople had become weary of Mr. Gillis' antics, for his opponent received the highest vote in the city's history.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Other Shortwave Programs

8:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Harvard University series: lecture on philosophy.

Cardinal O'Connell Warns of Arousing Class Against Class

William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, told members of the Holy Name Society yesterday that the leaders of a democracy should seek the welfare "of all the people" and not be guided by "spite" or try to "bring class against class."

Speaking before 1800 members of the society at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, the Cardinal said:

"One must have a big, noble soul, especially in a democracy like ours, to think of the welfare of all the people, I said, all the people. Any attempt to bring class against class is vicious, for it leads to dire misunderstanding and very unfortunate results; it is one-sided.

"Merely because a man in leadership is opposed by someone is no reason for him to get angry about it. Sometimes opposition is what he needs. If he is not opposed he is apt to feel too sure of himself and opposition will make him stop and think. It is impossible to get 120,000,000 people to think alike except for the welfare of the whole nation, and in that we must think right."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4. music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Japanese Prints. Through Jan. 9.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of still life by Margaret Arnold Kimball. Through Jan. 7.

Children's Museum — Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special Christmas exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Native set from Italy.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Federal Art Gallery—WPA paintings by Yvonne Twining, Waldo Kaufer, Albert Gold, Francis Colburn. Through Jan. 8.

Germanic Museum—Georg Jensen, Danish silver. Through Jan. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by members. Through Jan. 8.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Paul Sample. Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Also exhibition by young sculptors; William G. Congdon, MacLean Marshall and Charles Cutler.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Paintings by artist under the Federal Art Project of the Massachusetts WPA. Through Jan. 10.

Boston Art Club—Annual members' show, by the Boston Art Club.

Rand Galleries, 236 Clarendon Streets—Exhibit of paintings by Dwight Holmes of Texas and Mexico.

Boston City Club—Famous Gum-Process photographs by John H. Garo. Through Jan. 7. 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Children's Art Center—Paintings of Madonnas. Through Jan. 6.

Doll & Richards—Dry points, portraits and landscapes by Cadwallader Washburn. Through Jan. 22.

Goodman-Walker—Lithographs by Adolf Dehn.

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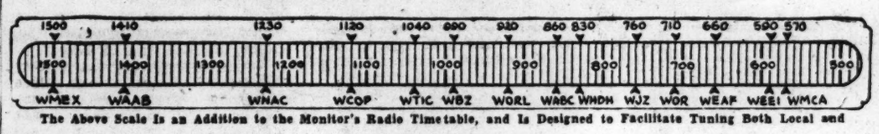
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude: news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern"..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour .	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong" ...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News: Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Network speaker ..	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Popular vocalists .	Musical programs	"Musical Roundup" ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra.
7:00 Reader and orch...	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Barry Wood; orch.	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Henry Weber's Orch...	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner".....	Soloists; orchestra	"Dance Time"	Message to motorists..
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital.....	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 "Buddy Clark Entertains"; orch.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.; solos..	Morton Gould's Orch.; Jack Arthur, songs..	Christian Science lecture by Gavin W.
8:15	Liedersingers: chorus ..			
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel": dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks: Vera Brodsky; quartet or..	Lawrence Welk's Orch.. Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ontario .....
8:45				
9:00 Theater: "Alice Adams"; Claudette Colbert; Fred MacMurray	Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Lucy Monroe, soprano soloist	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch. Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Special WSAI program: talk; soloists; orchestra Vic Erwin's Musical Cartoons: soloists	Organ and piano..... Perley Stevens's Orch.. Jimmie McHale's Orch.. Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch..	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	Michael Zarin's Orch..	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Forum: talk ..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Joe Smith's Orchestra.	Amateur Hour .....
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	National Forum: talk ..	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Pageant of Melody:	Amateur Hour .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloist	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra..		Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch....	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ .	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers.....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Mac and Moore".....	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita....	Organ concert	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm: orchestra	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	"Charm Mirror"	Musical Timetable .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists....	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones": sketch.	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge"	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft": organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence: organ..	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"David Harum": sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Songs by Jacqueline".
11:15 Magazine of Air..	Studio program	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk .....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Marblehead program ..
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature: Noonday	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue: music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music weather .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday..	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch.	"George and Juanita"..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Treasures in Melody	Perley Stevens's Orch..
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Rochester Civic Orch.	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Voice of Experience....	Vocal duo .....
2:00 "Merrymakers"; or.	educational concert ...	"Musical Roundup" ...	N. E. Conservatory presents chamber recital	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over....	Woman commentator		"Classical Album" .....
2:30 School of the Air..	NBC Music Guild.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	"Pioneers": sketch ....
2:45 School of the Air .	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories..	"Pioneers": sketch ....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Col Jack Major...	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30 Voters' program ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
3:45 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band.....	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Network speaker ..	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:15 Between Bookends	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30 "The Goldbergs"...	Club Matinee: variety..	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong" ...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra.
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert trio	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Popular orchestra.....	Dramatized news	"Three Shadows".....
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital.....	Voice, organ, violin....	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love": dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	"Silhouettes": music
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Unemploy. comp. talk.
8:45 Raye; orchestra ...	Can Be Done": drama.	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	News commentator .....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal interviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's College; c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club.....	Hollywood Mardi Gras: guest artists; Charles	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour .....
9:45	NBC Night Club.....		Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Toronto hockey game	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Del Casino, songs.	Celia Gamba, violinist;	"Hollywood Gossip" ...	"Symphonic Strings" ...	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:45 Popular vocalists	girls' trio; orchestra.	Violin soloist	"Symphonic Strings" ...	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital ..	Don Gilberto's Orch....
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Don Gilberto's Orch....
11:30 L. Noble's Orch....	Music As You Desire It.	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Vincent Lopez's Orch...	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 L. Noble's Orch....	Music As You Desire It.	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Vincent Lopez's Orch...	"Road to Fame".....

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You may be wearing last year's evening gown (or even the year before that!) when you take in evening festivities . . . but you certainly won't be wearing last year's accessories! That is, you won't be, if you want to be right in the swim, and give your companions so much conversation via your new accessories that they'll completely forget your old gown!

Because this year the accessories for evening are very light and gay and frothy. And there's many an item that'll no doubt bring forth a smile or two on the part of your escort, but don't let that worry you . . . men like to see you strike an amusing note occasionally. Just as long as it isn't a freakish note instead; and that's what you have to watch out for, for sometimes there's just a hair between them!

♕ ♕ ♕

Buckles—Gilded Scallop Shells

A new belt on your white pleated chiffon dress would add a new note . . . especially if it's one of those we saw at Jays, made by those clever women who make up the interesting cork jewelry, kerchiefs, etc., down on Cape Cod . . . for it's like a wide gold fishnet, and the buckles are nothing less than two gilded scallop shells! Then, too, the cuckoo-but-cute mesh caps are theirs (also at Jays) . . . the ones that shoot up into a peak, and as high as skyscrapers (that is, relatively speaking!) To be worn at various angles, and the edges have been spangled with gay colored sequins, which give the whole thing a festive air. Or you can warm your hands on the way to the party in a tiny little muff that's saturated with tiny purple violets, and then hang onto it just as you would a hanky or a purse during the evening. As a matter of fact, though, it's a purse, too . . . and the zipper compartment will handle anything you want in the way of evening necessities. But if your purse will allow for none of this . . . then even a money-kerchief from Stearns will add to your evening. Just a square of chiffon; but how different this hanky is. For over in one corner, all sequin-embroidered, is a little corner pocket with a closing flap, which is big enough to hold a little change, a bill, a compact and lipstick. For only a dollar.

♕ ♕ ♕

They're Stepping Out in Mittens

The lady stepping out to parties today is wearing—believe it or not—mittens, and she makes no attempt to hide the fact! If you can't squeeze your budget any further, they're plain white woolies; but if you can fathom out $2.95, then they're a soft, closely clipped imitation fur. Cute as a bug when worn with your black evening cloak that has the white bunny collar! At Jordan's, for one place.

♣ ♣ ♣

Evening Veils, Too, Are in Vogue

The evening veils you run into so often around town are to be worn any or all the time. Mostly spasmodically, for it seems that the girls carry them along, and simply hurl them over their heads whenever the mood hits them. They're flattering, and you can pin them in place if you wish, by means of a little bluebird that's hitched to a comb. (Filene's) For that matter, the millinery departments have plenty of ostrich feathers that the girls are utilizing right now. All you do is buy a feather that's about six or seven inches long, and you just lay it on your head so that it comes down in back, and then all the feather-curls are plopped right over the forehead. Or if you wish, you can wear it with a bit of a slant that makes the whole thing more daring. Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

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Text of Tobin's Inaugural Address Pledging Boston Economy

The text of the inaugural address of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, given in Symphony Hall this morning, follows:

I enter upon my duties as Mayor of the City of Boston with hope in my heart; with prayer on my lips; with a deep feeling of gratitude for the opportunities afforded me; and with a full realization of the responsibilities ahead.

Boston—the city we all love—the city of glorious history and fine tradition—has been a great city for over 100 years. I will try with all the faculties entrusted to me—with all the power and energy at my command—to preserve and improve the standing of our city during the four years immediately before us.

The problems which now beset our city are grave problems—some chronic and some acute. Our progress or retrogression as a great metropolitan center depends, in large measure, on the manner and method by which we meet these problems. There is no easy solution of them. There is no magic panacea to cure them.

Most of these problems are the offspring of the depression. Theirs has been an abnormal growth—a growth which threatens the progress of our city, and the progress of our citizens as individuals. These problems are no longer transient visitors, but unwelcome guests whose permanent attendance at our table is a likelihood unless positive measures are taken to induce them to depart. We cannot hope that, overnight, they will take their leave, but leave they must, and, with patience and courage as our weapons, their departure is inevitable.

As Mayor Views The People's Wish

It is not my understanding that the people of Boston elected me to this great office in the belief that through some financial wizardry I would be able immediately to relieve the burden on the taxpayers, and, while achieving this result, continue the many and varied municipal services that have become so vital to the life of the community that their impairment to any great degree is unthinkable.

Rather, I believe it was their hope that I would face the situation frankly and openly; that I would conduct the city's affairs economically; that I would adopt or introduce any improvements in administration that might result in decreased expense; and that I would use my best efforts to keep the tax rate of our city within reasonable bounds.

This statement of what I regard as the hope of the citizens is in reality a brief summing up of the principles that I propose shall govern my course as Mayor during the ensuing four years. It is obvious that any particular questions of administration, whether possible of accomplishment or not, by their very nature, must be comprehended within these principles, and for that reason it is not my intention to devote any part of this address to such matters.

To me it seem far more important that the people of Boston should be fully informed on the one vital and outstanding problem that immediately confronts the administration; this is—

Financial Situation Of the City

The City Auditor, at my request, has prepared a comparative table of the appropriations and estimated receipts used in the computation of the tax rates of the city for the past 10 years, which exhibits clearly the effects on its financial condition of the depression and the various expedients which have been used to keep down the rate. An inspection of this table produces some very interesting and illuminating information.

Ten years ago the appropriations for all city departments, except public welfare, using round figures, were $51,312,000, including $3,500,000 for school buildings. In 1937 the appropriations for the same departments amounted to $46,900,000. In other words, over a 10-year period, the appropriations for all city departments, with the exception of public welfare, show a decrease of $4,400,000. This is contrary to the generally accepted opinion that costs of operation of city departments have tremendously increased over this period of time. If we exclude public welfare appropriations, the reduction in general departmental appropriations, based on the present tax rate, would represent a decrease of about $2.60 in the tax rate.

Ten years ago the appropriations for county and state purposes, over which a mayor has no trol, were $7,700,000. In 1937, those appropriations had increased $600,000, to a figure of $8,300,000, and this increase represents in the present tax rate an increase of about 40 cents.

Huge Increase In Welfare Funds

Taking public welfare requirements separately, we find that in 1928 appropriations for this department totaled $2,350,000. In 1937, it was necessary for the city to appropriate for public welfare purposes $11,950,000, or an increase in appropriations for relief purposes over a ten-year period of $9,600,000. This increase represents in the tax rate the sum of $5.80.

In 1928, the appropriations for debt requirements and Boston Elevated and tunnel deficits were $7,560,000. In 1937, it was necessary to appropriate $13,570,000 for these purposes, or an increase of $6,000,000 This increase represents in the tax rate the sum of $3.60.

In 1928, the tax rate was $28.80. Ten years later, in 1937, the tax rate was fixed at $38.70, although without borrowings and other expedients the tax rate for last year would have been approximately $43.

Given a larger view of the appropriation picture, we find that in 1928, for all purposes, appropriations totaled $88,940,000. As an offset against this total, ordinary receipts from city and state income amounted to $14,160,000, leaving to be raised by taxes or otherwise, and including overlay, the sum of $56,425,000.

In 1937, our total appropriations for all purposes were $80,700,000, with income offsets amounting to $14,400,000, leaving to be raised by taxes or otherwise, and including overlay, the sum of $66,290,000. In other words, over a 10-year period, it has been necessary for the city, in order to meet its general appropriation requirements, to increase the tax levy upon the properties of its citizens by $11,800,000.

By a Staff Photographer

General Scene of Ceremonies at Symphony Hall Attending Inauguration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin

Rise in Boston's Costs

Following is Mayor Tobin's table showing the rise in municipal costs in Boston from 1928 to 1937:

Appropriations	1928	1937	Inc. or Dec.	Tax Rate Increase or Decrease
All city departments, including school buildings, except welfare	$51,312,000	$46,900,000	*$4,400,000	*$2.60
County and state	7,700,000	8,300,000	600,000	.40
Public welfare	2,350,000	11,950,000	9,600,000	5.80
Debt requirements, elevated and tunnel deficits	7,560,000	13,570,000	6,010,000	3.50
Total increase	$68,922,000	$80,720,000	$11,810,000	$7.10

*Decrease.

Recapitulation Of the Increase

To recapitulate, the appropriations changes from 1928 to 1937 were as follows:

In all city departments, except welfare, there was a decrease of $4,400,000.

For county and state requirements, there was an increase of $600,000.

For public welfare requirements, there was an increase of $9,600,000.

For debt requirements and elevated and tunnel deficits there was an increase of $6,000,000.

In short, in 10 years, our appropriation requirements in three major items have increased $16,200,000; decreased in the other item $4,400,000; leaving a net increase of $11,800,000.

This large increase in appropriation requirements would, in itself, be cause for grave concern.

But, in the meantime, the taxable valuations of properties—from which the city receives its main revenues—decreased to a marked extent. In 1928, the valuation on properties in the city was, in round figures, $1,900,000,000. In 1937, those valuations had dropped to $1,600,000,000, or a loss of $300,000,000 in taxable properties in the city. That means a loss of more than $9,000,000 in current revenue.

It is evident from a perusal of these figures that it is not municipal waste or extravagance, or the extension of municipal activities, that has caused us, unless we borrow for current expenses, to be faced with a possible tax rate of $45 or $46, but it is mainly due to three factors, none of which, except to a slight degree, are under the control of the Mayor. These factors are: (1) Decrease in property valuations, (2) increase in public welfare appropriations, (3) increase in debt requirements and elevated and tunnel deficits. These three factors have become the almost immovable rocks standing in the way of municipal stability and progress. There are elements of lesser importance which have some bearing on our financial standing, but these three factors are the sources from which most of our difficulties have proceeded. For us to control them, rather than to be controlled by them, is a task which I have reason to hope is not impossible.

A Situation Foreseen by None

It is necessary to make these statements and deductions. They describe a situation which exists and for which I am in no way responsible. It may well be said: that no one could foresee that the depression would last seven years; that no one could foresee that the temporary expedients to distribute the burdens over the future would be annually recurrent; that no one could foresee that a temporary public welfare and unemployment pay roll would bid fair to become permanent.

Whether permanent or not, the situation that faces us must be met squarely and with courage.

I am falling an ungrateful heir to many inheritances which, whether I will it or not, must be accepted by me. For some years the city has followed a policy which might be said to be the easiest, if not the wisest policy. Accumulated obligations and commitments have now reached the point beyond which it is not safe to go.

To temporize any longer may be dangerous to the future welfare of our city. The course of the city must be changed. If it is not, we are heading for the shoals of serious financial trouble.

What, then, is the immediate financial picture of the city? The figures presented to me show estimated requirements for the year 1938 of $83,800,000 for the municipal activities as at present organized. The estimated ordinary receipts are $14,800,000. Therefore we are going to need, with the proper overlay, $71,000,000 to run the city in 1938. If a $38 tax rate were declared, and the improbable happened of a 100 per cent collection, only about $59,000,000 would be raised, leaving the city $12,000,000 away from a balanced budget.

Fixed Charges Half Requirements

Of the $83,800,000 gross requirements for 1938, $41,000,000 represents fixed charges, such as debt requirements, state and county taxes, schools, et cetera, leaving but $42,800,000 for the ordinary running expenses of the city, over which the Mayor has direct control.

If all the proposed improvements in methods suggested in the past ten years were put into effect immediately and resulted in the economies anticipated, it is doubtful if those savings would be in excess of a million dollars unless further substantial savings can be made in the schools and public welfare expenditures.

It requires no extended argument to indicate the impossibility of cutting off $12,000,000, more or less, from the $42,800,000 devoted to the ordinary running expenses of the city without a virtual stoppage of vital city services.

The result of all this tedious recital of the factors involved in our present financial situation is simply this:

The City of Boston must obtain this year eleven or twelve millions of dollars from sources other than real estate, or face a tax rate of $45 or $46 per thousand.

That is the approximate tax rate which faces us unless we again resort to temporary expedients, or unless we take positive steps, not immediately determinable, to prevent such a heavy burden on the taxpayers of our city.

All of the threads which weave in and out of our financial structure converge to make the tax rate reasonable or unreasonable. A tax rate which reaches confiscatory proportions is a double-edged sword at the throat of the city. Its burden is felt most keenly by those who have invested in homes or industrial properties in our city, and it is the one obstacle which, more than any other, stands in the way of the commercial and industrial development of our city.

The Real Estate Valuation Question

I cannot leave this rather complicated picture of the city's financial situation without discussing, at least briefly, an important factor which contributes greatly to the financial troubles of the city, that is, real estate valuations.

While the interdependence of real estate valuations and the tax rate involves an elementary process of arithmetic which is well understood, it is my opinion that its very simplicity tends to divert attention from the real principle. As an example—if it requires $60,000,000 to be raised by taxes on real property to meet the necessary expenses of any city, and the valuation of that property is $2,000,000,000, the tax rate will be $30 per thousand. If the valuation is reduced to $1,500,000,000, the tax rate will be $40 per thousand. In either case the taxpayers contribute $60,000,000, but if, as has happened in our city, the reduction in valuation has been almost exclusively on business and mercantile buildings, the savings in taxes to the owners of these properties comes out of the pockets of the small taxpayers.

For the benefit of the whole community, it is to be hoped that there will be a substantial diminution in the efforts of the owners of downtown office and mercantile buildings to force a reduction in the assessed valuations of their properties by arguments based in most cases on forced sales in a prostrate real estate market, or on reduced rentals or other factors accompanying a depression, but which are not, unless Boston is dying as a commercial city, entirely justifiable as a measurement of the intrinsic value of the properties.

While reductions may still be warranted on some properties and in some particular locations, a general participation in this drive, which has already reduced valuations by over $300,000,000, is not only unfair to the thousands of small property owners but is unwise and short-sighted, in that, by causing an unduly high tax rate, it has a disastrous effect on the commercial and business development of the city.

However, it is my intention to put into effect as speedily as possible whatever improved methods of assessing may be available and to attempt to correct whatever injustices and inequalities which may appear in the present valuations.

To the solution of these problems, if there is a solution, I intend to devote may best efforts during the next few months. I hope for and expect the assistance and co-operation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Legislature, the City Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board, the Finance Commission, the Real Estate Exchange, the Municipal Research Bureau, the representatives of the Boston banks and of all the civic organizations interested in our city affairs.

Conclusion

In concluding this—my first official message to the citizens of Boston—let me observe that in the last analysis the welfare of the State of Massachusetts, and in some degree the whole of New England, is involved in the prosperity of Boston.

The problems which confront the Mayor and the City Council who are today inaugurated belong not only to us who live within the borders of our city, but, to some extent, to those who live outside our borders. These are problems common to us all, and while they are serious, I am optimistic enough to believe that they will be surmounted by united and unselfish efforts.

To the members of the City Council who today take office with me, let me—perhaps unnecessarily—venture the thought that the success of the administration for the ensuing four years depends in a large measure upon that assistance and co-operation, which from my personal knowledge of their characters and integrity, I shall expect, and which I gratefully acknowledge in advance.

And now, in a more personal vein, I wish to impress upon the citizens of Boston that I have endeavored in this message to discuss, briefly to be sure, the one major problem now confronting the city, namely, the city's financial status. I have purposely refrained from a discussion or an exposition of varied proposals and purposes which make interesting reading, but which are administrative in character and depend for their accomplishment on the soundness and stability of the city's financial structure.

Under my administration there will be no excessive or major expenditures of an extraordinary nature. There will be no capital outlays not justified by the very emergency and urgent necessity of the demands. There will be no piling of debt upon debt for projects useful in character and objective, but which we may well delay or dispense with until our financial condition warrants such expenditures.

Economies to reduce our expenditure level will be instituted wherever possible. Operating and maintenance costs will be kept within reasonable bounds, and consonant with the type and character of service rendered to the taxpayers.

Word to the People: Much Work Ahead

I believe it unnecessary for me to say that I feel a deep and serious obligation to the citizens of Boston. I want, and hope, to justify the faith you have reposed in me. I know you do not expect from me the impossible, nor do you expect me to suddenly tear away the veil that has obscured our progress and expose to your gaze a vision of the perfect city. There is much work ahead. There are many difficulties to overcome. There are many obstacles in the way of normal and healthy progress which first must be removed.

I cannot guarantee perfection as Mayor of our city, but I can guarantee that I will make every possible effort to prove that your choice of me as Mayor was not made unwisely. I will need assistance and advice. I will seek that assistance and advice both within and without the city government. I will do my very best to give to our city the knd of executive direction which will result in sound and progressive city government.

I ask all my fellow citizens to bear with me and not be too impatient for results. The situation I inherit—a situation primarily resulting from abnormal economic conditions—is the worst faced by any Mayor in the long history of our city. I intend to meet the situation as I find it—to meet it with honesty and to employ honest methods and means to improve that situation. The outlook is far from bright, but neither is it altogether discouraging.

There is no situation—there is no condition—for which there cannot be found, at some time, some remedy or remedies. We are going to find those remedies if at all possible. I believe that the spirit, the labor and the genius which has made Boston a great city for over a century can again be revived. Other generations have met their peculiar problems. We can, we must, and we will meet our problems with the same fortitude, with the same unbending courage, and with the same confidence of eventual success.

With the inspiration of the faith you, the citizens of Boston, have expressed in me, and with a prayer for the divine guidance of Almighty God, who can shape the destiny of the universe and all things and creatures, I take over the office of Mayor of my native city, hopeful, in all humility, that we will lead our city to a brighter and better future.

Tobin

(Continued from Page 11)

phony Hall and the ceremonies were over. The Mayor and council were driven at once to the Parker House for a formal luncheon. At its conclusion, early in the afternoon, Mr. Tobin went directly to City Hall and took up his duties for the first time as chief magistrate of the city.

Chief Justice Departs

As soon as Chief Justice Rugg had sworn Mr. Tobin into office he departed from the hall. In past inaugurals the Chief Justice has usually taken a full day to participate in the official and social activities of an inaugural. But this year, because the court docket is crowded, the Chief Justice took only sufficient time to swear in the new Mayor. Then he returned without delay to the courthouse.

Worst Fiscal Problems Ever Facing Boston, Tobin Asserts

(Continued From Page 11)

tain deficit in its over-all budget that Boston faces this year if the $12,000,000 revenue from some source other than real estate is not found; or unless that amount is borrowed on short term bonds or unless the tax rate is boosted to $46, which is unlikely.

Valuation Reduction

Referring again to the $300,000,000 reduction in valuation of real estate properties, the Mayor asserted that such reductions have been "almost exclusively on business and mercantile buildings" and that the savings accruing thereby to owners of downtown property have come out of the pockets of small taxpayers.

"For the benefit of the whole community," said Mr. Tobin—expressing a wish that recent Mayors have likewise expressed before him—"it is to be hoped that there will be a substantial diminution in the efforts of the owners of downtown office and mercantile buildings to force a reduction in the assessed valuations of their properties. . . .

"While reductions may still be warranted on some properties and in some particular locations, a general participation in this drive which has already reduced valuations by over $300,000,000 is not only unfair . . . but it is unwise and short-sighted in that, by causing an unduly high tax rate, it has a disastrous effect on the commercial and business development of the city."

To make real estate assessments as fair as possible in his administration, the Mayor then promised "to put into effect as speedily as possible whatever improved methods of assessing may be available and to attempt to correct whatever injustices and inequalities which may appear in the present valuations."

Block System

Some groups in the audience wondered if the Mayor, by this last reference, has the intention of adopting a scientific or block system of making assessments. It was recalled that in his campaign Mr. Tobin pledged himself to "revaluation of real estate during the first year of my administration." But this pledge was not specifically renewed today.

The basis for some scientific plan now exists in new assessing cards prepared in the past nine years by city, CWA, ERA and WPA projects at a cost of well over a million dollars. This project is believed to be about 85 per cent completed. Already the Boston Real Estate Exchange has called upon Mr. Tobin to look into the matter.

At one point in his address Mr. Tobin declared that "if all the proposed improvements in methods suggested for the past 10 years were put into effect immediately and resulted in economies anticipated, it is doubtful if those savings would be in excess of a million dollars. . . ." Such proposals have included: adoption of a no-hiring policy, no borrowing for current costs, approval by mayors of cities in the metropolitan district of all important projects proposed by the M. D. C., curtailment of expenditures for the present on the Quabbin Reservoir, better budget control and departmental consolidations. This list of "proposed improvements" was taken directly from Mr. Tobin's platform of last fall's campaign.

Economies Promised

Nevertheless, in his conclusions, the Mayor promised that "economies to reduce our expenditure level will be instituted wherever possible."

In addition to foregoing references of Mayor Tobin's platform on which he was elected to office, are here included a summary of some of his other more important campaign pledges which may indicate activities he may pursue in the next four years.

In the matter of taxes the new Mayor declared that the tax rate could be reduced over a four-year period by judicious spending and by annual reduction of the city's indebtedness. He recommended as one method to bring in a higher average of annual tax collections the installment of monthly tax payments, as is done in New Orleans and some other cities. He also suggested that tax rates be computed to include tax delinquents and back tax collections as another step to place the finances of the city in order.

On problems of state, district and county connections, Mr. Tobin urged that Boston receive its share of the annual gasoline tax distribution. He objected to the unfair proportion levied on Boston for support of the metropolitan district and he promised a legislative drive to compel Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere to pay their share of the expenses of Suffolk County, heretofore always paid by Boston.

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Comparison is the yardstick of Fur Values

Business and Industry

Steel Production Level Seen Scraping Bottom at 21 Per Cent

Commerce and Finance

Higher Costs, Lower Earnings Puts Soo Line in Bankruptcy

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—commonly known as the Soo Line—has filed in Federal Court a petition in bankruptcy.

Greatly reduced earnings, increased taxes, labor and other costs and heavy bond maturities in 1938, including a $70,000,000 issue in July, forced the 3300-mile road to the step, C. T. Jaffray, chairman of the board, said.

Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye scheduled a hearing for Jan. 29, when trustees will be appointed. The appointees must be confirmed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the road must file a plan for financial reorganization within six months.

Whole System in Bankruptcy

Operation of the Soo line and its subsidiaries will be continued without change, Mr. Jaffray said. The proceedings will not affect the subsidiaries, as one, the Wisconsin Central Railway, is in receivership, and two others, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and the Mineral Range, are in bankruptcy.

The Soo line, which began operation in 1888, has lines to Portal, N. D., Winnipeg, Canada, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a large number of main tracks and branches in Minnesota, North Dakota, Northwest Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

The action of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo) Railway yesterday means that virtually the entire system operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the United States west of Lake Michigan is in bankruptcy or receivership. The Soo owns more than 3000 miles of line, which extends from Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie to Whitetail, Mont. Its assets amount to $170,000,000.

Under Canadian-Pacific Control

The Canadian Pacific has controlled the Soo since 1888 and owns $12,723,500 of its $25,206,000 of common stock and $7,000,000 of its $12,603,000 of preferred stock, besides $3,993,000 of its first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

The Wisconsin Central, which is leased to the Soo, entered bankruptcy in 1932. The Soo owns $16,000,500 of the Wisconsin Central's $16,126,300 of common stock and all of the latter's $11,256,400 of preferred stock.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, which is operated as integral part of the Soo, went into bankruptcy on Jan. 2, 1936. The Canadian Pacific owns $6,100,000 of the South Shore's $12,000,000 of common stock and $5,100,000 of its $10,000,000 of preferred stock. The Mineral Range Railroad, of whose $1,500,000 capital stock the South Shore owns $751,995, went into bankruptcy last June 1.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar for the year to Dec. 25 totaled 2,549,648 long tons, raw value, an increase of about 3.3 per cent over 2,469,286 tons in the comparable 1936 period, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

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January 3, 1938

Steel Operating Capacity in Week Off to 21 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel production seemed to be scraping bottom as the year ended and last week approximated 21 per cent of capacity, a drop of 2 points from the preceding week, according to the magazine Steel.

Although operating at the lowest rate in several years, the industry faces the new year with hopefulness and discerns signs of a gradually increasing demand, continues the report.

Outlook Improves

"While general business is restricted," says the survey, and lack of confidence restrains buyers from covering freely, certain outlets for steel mill products show indications of requiring fairly heavy tonnages over a large portion of the year. Among these shipbuilding looms large, as both naval and merchant ships are planned and some of the steel placed. This is distinct from the general business situation and depends to considerable degree on subsidies from the government.

"Railroads, usually large buyers about the year end, are holding back purchases until they have better income, dependent on action of the interstate commerce commission on the request for higher rates. Yet some moderate tonnages of rails and steel for rolling stock continue to be placed, aiding in establishing backlogs for delivery over the next few months.

"Building construction continues fairly steady, though not in heavy volume and this promises to give some aid to the general situation as the season advances. Much of this is of a public nature, by states, cities and the federal government.

"However, without general participation by miscellaneous consumers of steel no large production will be possible. It does not appear likely this class of buying will be resumed promptly and as a result it is believed the early months of this year will bring only a moderate upturn in demand."

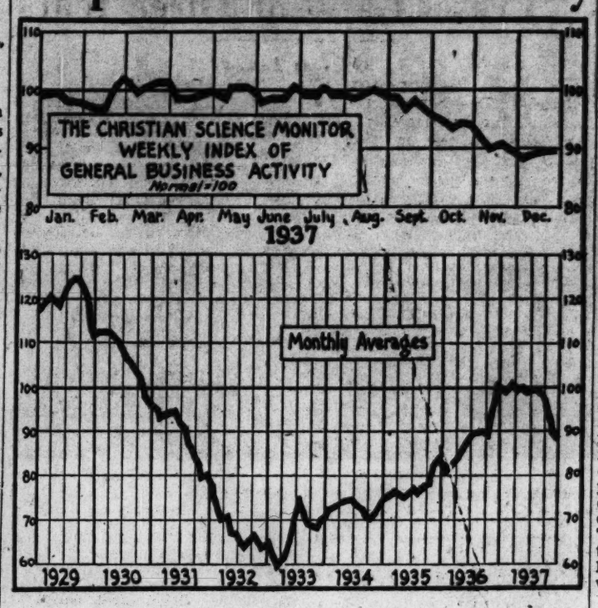
Rate May Rise

This week promises a slight stiffening of schedules. At Pittsburgh the rate rose 1 point to 15 per cent, in Eastern Pennsylvania 5 points to 30 per cent, at Buffalo 2 points to 16 per cent and at Birmingham 18 points to 63 per cent. The rate at Chicago dropped 1 point to 22.5 per cent, at Youngstown 4 points to 14, at Cleveland 6 points to 18, New England 9 points to 19, St. Louis 3 points to 12 and Detroit 19 points to 33 per cent. The rate at Wheeling was unchanged at 19 per cent, and Cincinnati 30 per cent.

Automobile production for the past week is estimated at 43,000 units, compared with 67,220 the preceding week.

Continued steady rise in steelmaking scrap continues, even though buying is light, and the composite was increased 17 cents last week, to $13.75. This takes the market back to the level of early November. The influence of scrap prices increased the iron and steel composite 2 cents to $38.92. The finished steel composite remains unchanged at $61.70.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX OF GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1937
Monthly Averages
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity is shown in the accompanying chart for the year 1937 together with monthly averages of the index covering the period 1929-37. A discussion of the movement of the index for the year is to be found on Page 1.

For the latest week for which data are available, the week ended December 25, a small advance in activity is recorded, the index rising to 89.6 (prel.) from 89.4 on Dec. 18. Two of the components of the index, bank debits in selected cities outside of financial centers and electric power production, registered increases, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component, declined a little.

With allowances for the shorter week due to the holiday, the changes for the three series were in line with seasonal movements. For the debits and power series, the advances exceeded the usual seasonal gains and for carloadings, the sharp drop was only slightly more than seasonal.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 25* 1937	Dec. 18 1937	Dec. 26 1936
Combined index	89.6	89.4	102.7
Bk debits outside NYC	87.3	86.6	104.0
Elec power production	93.7	93.4	90.5
Misc carloadings	84.0	84.2	106.9

*Preliminary.

Building Expected To Be Big Factor In 1938 Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Home building may set the pace for the anticipated upswing in business activity in the New Year, according to president L. M. Giannini of the Bank of America.

He believes that conditions for home construction on the Pacific coast are ideal under present FHA arrangements, and that prospective home builders have nothing to gain by waiting indefinitely for enactment of the proposed new housing program.

"This new program," said Mr. Giannini, "is designed to aid poorly situated industrial workers in crowded centers of the East. The present arrangement is exactly suited to the needs of our own Far West."

He declared that finances for home construction were never so available as now, and that this modern type of financing had joined with today's more efficient construction methods and lower priced land in actually reducing the cost of building.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Dec. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended December 25, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index, which is now 81.2 per cent of the 1926 level, is the lowest point reached during the current year. It is 8.0 per cent below the high point of 1937 and 3.4 per cent below the index for the corresponding week of 1936.

The decline during the week in the general commodity index was due chiefly to lower prices of foods, housefurnishing goods, and farm products. Slightly lower averages were also registered for the building materials, metals and metal products, and textile products groups. No change was recorded for the fuel and lighting materials group and minor increases were shown by the hides and leather products group, the chemicals and drugs group and the group of miscellaneous commodities.

Raw material prices advanced slightly—0.1 per cent—above the level of the preceding week and are now 75.3 per cent of the 1926 average.

Commodity Groups	Dec. 25 1937	Dec. 18 1937	Dec. 26 1936	Dec. 28 1935
All commodities	81.2	81.5	84.1	80.6
Farm products	72.9	73.2	86.4	78.4
Foods	78.9	79.7	85.7	85.3
Hides & leather prods.	98.4	98.2	101.1	96.4
Textile products	69.4	69.5	76.1	73.8
Fuel & light. mater'ls	78.6	78.6	77.5	75.6
Metals & metal prods	96.2	96.4	89.1	85.9
Building materials	92.5	92.8	89.7	85.1
Chemicals and drugs	79.2	79.1	86.1	80.0
House furng. goods	91.4	92.1	84.3	82.2
Miscellaneous	74.9	74.8	75.5	67.5
Raw materials	75.3	75.2	85.5	*
Semi-mfd. articles	77.4	77.6	83.1	*
Finished products	85.0	85.5	83.9	*
All commodities other than farm prods.	83.1	83.4	83.1	81.1
All commodities other farm prods. & foods	83.6	83.7	82.4	78.8

*Not computed.

Penna. Road Announces Payment Dates on Loans

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid off on Jan. 1 the annual installment of $1,100,000, maturing on that date, of its 30-year 4 per cent secured serial bonds, issued Jan. 1, 1934, it was announced.

On Jan. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also will pay off maturing installments of equipment trust certificates, as follows: Series "E" 4 per cent $566,000, and Series "P" 4 per cent $485,000.

Reduction of these debt obligations will not require any new financing, the company announced.

Drop in Cement Output And Shipments in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines' monthly cement report showed that the Portland cement industry produced 9,248,000 barrels of cement in November and shipped 8,189,000 barrels from the mills. End of the month stocks totaled 22,627,000 barrels.

Production and shipments were down 15.8 and 8.4 per cent, respectively, in comparison with November, 1936 November mill stocks were 12.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Loans to Brokers Rise $5,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $719,000,000. The total represented an increase of $5,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,080,000,000.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 195

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer.

Boston, December 28, 1937.

We invite your banking

Capital Bank and Trust Company
222 MARKET STREET
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Control of Cotton Price Impossible, Avers Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the beginning of the year, world production of cotton was fully balanced by the annual rate of world consumption. World production of the staple was at a record high level, but the world was using more of the staple than ever before, says John C. Botts, president of the New York Cotton Exchange. The market reflected that situation, together with other favorable factors, by moving steadily upward from around 12½ to nearly 15 cents during the first quarter of the year.

The situation now is that world production has run far beyond the world consumption rate, and the cotton trade faces the certainty of an end-season stock, at the close of next July, far above normal. This is the chief reason for the long downward movement of cotton prices during the second and third quarters of the year, in the course of which market values fell to about 7½ cents. During the last quarter of the year, prices have moved irregularly, but have shown little net advance from the lows.

There has been another highly important development in the cotton trade during the year. When the year opened, the United States Government held, as collateral against loans to growers, only about half as much cotton as it had held at the time of maximum accumulation, and indications were that it would greatly reduce, if not entirely dispose of, its holdings during the ensuing months. As a matter of fact, it did reduce its holdings greatly, by sales during the early part of the year.

U. S. in Cotton Business

Subsequently, however, when prices of cotton declined substantially in consequence of the prospect of greatly increased production, the Government made new loans to growers, and since its loan rates proved to be higher than subsequent market values, it again found itself called upon to take over a huge quantity of cotton as loan collateral. At this writing, it appears that the Government is holding nearly as much cotton as it has held at any time in recent years, and large additional quantities are still going into the Government loan stock. The Government is, or soon will be, deeper in the cotton business than ever before.

Cotton prices were influenced during the year not solely by the changes in the supply-demand ratio for cotton itself, and by Government activities in the cotton trade, but also by broad economic factors of nation-wide and world-wide scope. During the first quarter of the year, the favorable state of general business in this country, the high level of business activity abroad, and the upward trend of commodity prices in world markets, did much to lift cotton prices.

Price Control Impossible

There was a widespread belief that the large amount of idle credit available would be put to use, and the result would be some form or some measure of inflation. During the latter part of the year the rapid decline of business activity in this country, the leveling off of the business curve abroad, and the drastic decline in world prices of commodities in general, contributed to the decline in the cotton market. No commodity which enters into domestic and world commerce so broadly as cotton can escape the influence of general economic factors such as these.

This record of 1937 merely confirms the obvious truth that the world cotton trade, and hence world prices for the staple, are beyond control by any agency whatsoever. It is as impossible to control world production of cotton as to control increase in world population, and there is no agency in the world which can force mankind to use more or less cotton. Since world production and world consumption of the staple are uncontrollable, the idea of controlling world prices for it is wholly unworkable.

So far as concerns the United States, any effective limitation of production which makes it profitable for foreign growers to increase their output, or any holding up of prices of American cotton above a parity with prices for foreign growths by such devices as Government loans to growers, merely transfers cotton growing from this country to foreign countries and destroys the principal source of income of the southern states. The sooner these truths are generally recognized, the sooner the South will solve its cotton problems.

New Deal-Utility Feud Seen Ending During the Year 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The financial district expects the long and frequently-bitter controversy between the New Deal and the utilities holding companies to come to a denouement in 1938, whether it favors the Government, the utilities or takes the form of compromise.

Not that everything is going to be settled in the coming year, Wall Street experts say; far from it.

But the basis for future development and control of the public utility industry, important Wall Street circles believe, may be achieved not only through court decisions but also through the efforts under way for a "peace pact" or better understanding, at least, between the holding companies and the Roosevelt Administration.

Constitutionality Fight

There are three fronts in the legal fight between the utilities and the Government, all involving the element of constitutionality:

1. The Duke Power Company case, in which the Alabama Power Company (a Commonwealth & Southern Subsidiary) is joined. In this the utilities are challenging the validity of PWA grants and loans to municipalities for the construction of publicly owned distribution systems in territories already served by private companies. This case has been argued before the Supreme Court and a decision is expected early in the year.

2. The TVA case, in which Commonwealth & Southern and other holding companies are testing the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to produce and sell power in direct competition with private companies. Testimony in this case is nearing an end before a three-judge Federal Court in Chattanooga—the first case to be tried under the compromise judiciary measure enacted last summer after President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal met defeat in Congress.

3. The Electric Bond & Share case, in which several large affiliated holding companies are joined, is a test of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This case is now up to the Supreme Court, which is expected to decide at an early sitting whether it will review the act.

Under the provisions of the 1935 act, all holding companies in interstate commerce were required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Aside from registration, the most controversial part of this act is Section 11—the so-called "death sentence," which became effective Jan. 1, 1938.

Calls For Simplification

This calls for widespread simplification of the holding company structure into single geographically integrated systems. The SEC is given a discretionary leeway in application of the act, and a two-year period of grace can be had by those holding companies which the SEC finds cannot be sufficiently integrated into contiguous or adjoining properties to conform with the act's provisions.

So far, around 35 per cent of the utilities industry has registered with the SEC, including several larger top holding companies, among them North American, New England Power Association and American Waterworks.

The attorney general's office served notice soon after the Act was passed that it would not institute criminal proceedings for violations of the act before the validity was determined by the Supreme Court. Instead, the Government resorted to civil proceedings to force compliance with the registration provision, which bars the use of the mails in interstate commerce to any company failing to register.

The Government's principal case was brought against Electric Bond & Share because this top holding company, perhaps, had more primary points of conflict with the 1935 legislation.

Government Upheld

Before Federal Judge Julian W. Mack in New York, the government contended the registration provision was separable from the rest of the act. The utilities contended the court should pass upon the constitutionality of the entire act. Judge Mack, upholding the government, required the company to register without passing on the validity question, holding the registration provision was separable. This decision was upheld by the circuit court of appeals and an appeal was filed with the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, if it should review the case, can limit itself to Judge Mack's ruling, or it can use this opportunity to pass upon the legality of the entire act.

The TVA case should come to a final decision in early spring, with the likelihood that an appeal to the Supreme Court can still be decided before the end of 1938.

Exchange Seat Value Lowest Since 1919

NEW YORK (AP)—With volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange at low ebb in 1937, the value of a "seat"—that is, a membership—slumped to the lowest level since 1919.

The year's closing sale was $75,000, the low $61,000, and the high $134,000. The latter occurred in January, when the market was booming. The peak in 1929 was $625,000.

Volume in the exchange was as follows:

Stocks	Number of Shares
1937	409,483,910
1936	496,046,889
1929	1,124,808,910
1934 (depression low)	323,845,634
Bonds (face value)	
1937	2,788,411,300
1936	3,876,874,300
1934 (depression high)	3,701,916,000
1930 (depression low)	2,736,301,900

FIDUCIARY FUND, INC. BOSTON, MASS.

FIDUCIARY FUND
INCORPORATED
A Mutual Investment Company
Harlow Kays & Co.
General Distributor
111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

* Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5

The Year 1938
And Your Estate Plans

The beginning of a new year is a logical time for reviewing arrangements already made for the conservation and distribution of property, or for making such arrangements if none already exist. At this time a review is more than usually appropriate because of changing conditions.

The long experience of Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which has made the management of property in Trust its principal business, may be of assistance to you when you review or plan your own property arrangements.

A discussion of your special problems with one of our officers incurs no obligation whatever.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Bank *of* America
National Trust & Savings Association
CALIFORNIA'S ONLY STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 165,581,872.89
Due from Banks	79,388,884.94
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	425,287,776.20
State, County and Municipal Bonds	81,052,373.53
Other Bonds and Securities	44,211,027.29
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,580,000.00
Loans and Discounts	630,868,810.81
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	2,735,821.42
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	35,368,954.94
Other Real Estate Owned	2,239,858.99
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	23,386,818.99
Other Resources	870,892.73
TOTAL RESOURCES	$1,493,373,094.64

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus	36,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	23,104,863.80
Reserves	2,280,367.27
Liability for Letters of Credit and on Acceptances Endorsed or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	23,386,818.99
DEPOSITS:	
Commercial $665,180,178.47	
Savings 792,196,577.39	1,357,378,755.86
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$1,493,373,094.64

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office: 72 Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE SYSTEM — STATEWIDE — MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

491 Branches Serving All California

Business and Industry

Stock and Commodity Prices Have Rocky Going in 1937 Year

Commerce and Finance

Rate of Business Decline Slower During December

NEW YORK (AP)—The rate of decline in the business recession was slower in December, the National City Bank said in its monthly letter, and "a few signs have appeared that the decline is flattening out."

"The commodity markets have been firmer and new orders in some lines have picked up moderately," the letter stated, continuing:

"This modest improvement in buying evidently reflects a need for the commodities, for there has been no change in the prevailing policy of keeping down forward commitments.

"No one can state positively whether this improvement will hold, or when it will become sufficient to halt the decline in employment and income, business men are not optimistic on the near-by prospects. However, a period of stability would naturally be expected after a drop of well over 25 per cent in industrial production in four months.

"All movements of business tend to exhaust themselves, and the sharper the recession the sooner the leveling out should come. For four months there has been a great curtail of expenditures, especially by the industries themselves and by the distributors of goods, and to a lesser extent by consumers also. The effect has been an unprecedently swift recession."

The steel industry, the letter states, "has been a leader in the recession, and the evidence that steel inventories have been materially reduced seems convincing."

Week's Market Goes Against Precedent

By the Associated Press

New York

Stock market prices, dropping to just above the year's lows last week, went against historic precedent.

It was the third time in the last 39 years, chart makers said, that the market had declined in the week between Christmas and New Year's.

Deposits of Morgan Firm Off $84,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The banking firms of J. P. Morgan & Company and its associate, Drexel & Company of Philadelphia, reported tonight deposits of $394,997,148 as compared to deposits of $478,922,407 a year ago.

A statement of condition as of Dec. 31 showed total assets of $457,114,631 against $550,338,618 at the end of 1936. Holdings of United States Government securities were $260,597,362 as compared to $297,243,312 a year ago, and cash on hand or on deposit totaled $91,709,065 against $89,657,159.

The statement showed a surplus and partners' balance of $21,792,980 against $24,547,588 at the end of 1936.

The report did not include the interest of the firms in Morgan & Cie of Paris.

Hayes Body Corp.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Hayes Body Corp. and subsidiaries for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1937, report net loss of $53,643 after taxes, depreciation, interest charges, against net loss of $22,100 in previous fiscal year.

Increase in Idle Last Two Months About 1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Number of unemployed workers in the United States during November averaged 7,585,000, according to the latest computations of the National Industrial Conference Board. Since September the total number of unemployed has increased by approximately 1,500,000. Although the increase in unemployment from September to October was only 300,000, that from October to November aggregated 1,200,000 workers.

The Conference Board's estimate of 7,500,000 unemployed in November includes the 2,048,000 workers attached to the Government emergency labor force, namely, those on WPA projects and in the CCC. Additions to the labor force, resulting from the increase in population and estimated at 4,952,000 since 1929, are taken into consideration in these figures.

It is not possible, however, to take into account the undetermined number of persons who would ordinarily not be classified as gainful workers but who, as a result of the depression or special circumstance, have been forced to seek employment. To the extent that such persons have either joined the unemployed or have supplanted former gainful workers, the Conference Board's estimates may represent an understatement of the unemployment situation.

The Board's estimated total of 45,655,000 employed workers in November is divided as follows: 11,157,000 in agriculture; 11,033,000 in manufacturing; 7,724,000 in trade, distribution, and finance; 9,323,000 in the service fields; 1,197,000 in construction; 1,879,000 in transportation; 985,000 in the public utilities; 767,000 in the extraction of minerals; 180,000 in forestry and fishing; and 1,411,000 in miscellaneous industries and services.

The greatest declines in employment in recent months were registered in manufacturing, transportation, construction, and agriculture. Between September and November employment in manufacturing declined by 650,000 workers; in transportation, by 83,000; in construction, by 90,000; in agriculture, by 606,000 workers. Trade and distribution in these months showed only a slight increase.

Increased Electric Refrigerator Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—World sales of household electric refrigerators produced by American manufacturers totaled 92,425 units in November against 78,065 in November, 1936, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association announced today.

Sales for the first 11 months of the year were 2,181,527 units against 1,941,539 in the like 1936 period.

Recent Decline in Markets Erases Gains of Three Years

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the almost overwhelming preponderence of bullish forecasts a year ago, both for stocks and for commodities, 1937 ended with markets for both of these not only lower than a year ago but low enough to have erased in a few months the gains of three previous years. The Dow-Jones index of industrial share prices dropped back to the level of May, 1935, losing between August and November, 1937, almost the entire gains of the bull market which started in the spring of 1935. The New York Times' index of 50 stocks likewise dropped back to the levels of 1934. Second-grade bonds followed equities down; high-grades dropped sharply last spring but were firm during the latter part of the year in contrast with the autumn movement of stock prices.

Thus for most security markets 1937 showed a striking similarity to 1929, the year of the big stock market crash. In both cases there was a spring rise, followed by a mild slump into July, during which most professional forecasters turned bearish. This, however, was followed by a sharp rally in August, which in 1929 exceeded all previous highs but in 1937 failed to reach the levels of a few months earlier. Most forecasters then turned bullish, in both years. The subsequent crash of stock prices, by a curious coincidence, carried the Dow-Jones' industrial share index last year down a shade over 41 per cent from the March high to the November low; the same index declined by the same amount in 1929, though the peak in that year was in early September.

Simjar to 1929 Decline

Another parallel appeared in the fact that the big volume day last year, October 19, did not reach the lows any more than the big volume day of 1929, October 29. In each case there was a rally followed by a more orderly decline to further lows. Lastly the pattern was still followed into the end of the year, for from November 13, 1929, the market started a rally which was to carry into April, 1930, while a rally began just after Thanksgiving Day of 1937, which, according to chart-readers, is not necessarily yet concluded.

The exact top of the stock market from which the recent decline started is a matter of opinion. The New York Times' index places it the week after election, 1936, while the Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares made it in March, 1937. The New York Stock Exchange charts indicate that the high for most groups was near the turn of the year, though farm machinery shares, stimulated by big wheat, corn and cotton crops, had a brief peak in July.

The December-March peak of stock prices reflected a number of aspects of business confidence. An all-time record volume of dividends had been poured into stockholders' pockets in the late months of 1936, pushed out by the federal penalty tax on corporate retention of earnings. Earnings statements for 1936 had been the best in five or six years. Commodity prices were leaping upward. The United States Treasury was still borrowing on balance at the rate of about $2,500,000,000 per annum and putting the money into circulation.

Recession Starts in Spring

No striking development seems to have called the turn. Bond prices started down in January, banks having begun to sell the previous summer, and the decline was precipitous in March, just after the Federal Reserve Board announced its intention of exercising its full powers under the Banking Act of 1935 to raise reserve requirements and thereby cut excess reserves. With a time-lag of scarcely a month, share and commodity prices began receding, so that for a brief spell the anomalous situation appeared of a simultaneous decline in gilt-edged bonds, equities, and commodities. Government bonds steadied in the summer and rose in the fall; the bond avearges steadied also, but only until September, when they went the way of equities.

The reasoning which led speculators, always by temperament in the van of security price fashions, to begin selling in the summer, was somewhat as follows: First, they noted that the social security tax payments were beginning to defray the total out-of-pocket expenses of the U. S. Treasury, thereby bringing to an unheralded end the "pump-priming process" of progressive debt making, and so acting as a "deflationary" influence.

They noted also that bank net demand deposits were beginning to decline for the first time since 1933. Whether changes in these deposits are called a "cause" or a "result" of changes in business sentiment was irrelevant to these observers; they merely took the change as a signal that the process of debt-expansion necessary under our present economy for continued business expansion had come quietly to an end.

Inventory Situation Poor

They then began to examine the operating schedules and inventory position of leading primary producers of steel, copper, and the like, and concluded that the inventory situation was less favorable than the public supposed and would probably cause a backing up of orders. Then they examined the earnings statements of certain leading industries, particularly the rails, motors, and steels, and found that an ever-smaller proportion of gross was being carried to net, due to high raw material costs and the so-called bull market in labor.

Lastly they reasoned that the political turn of events, with the President stymied on his court-packing bill and all other major legislative wishes in the Seventy-fifth Congress, indicated that the political honeymoon had ended and a deadlock in Washington between a determined Executive and a leaderless Congress might mean large question-marks for business. So they sold. Foreigners, for once, seem to have been less alert to these sub-surface indications than native traders and investors and so to have missed the turn, to judge by the figures on trans-Atlantic capital movements last year.

In general the movement of commodity prices last year made one thing evident. It corroborated the general impression that stabilization of commodity prices is getting further off, not nearer, for the fluctuations in this decade so far have never been equaled except during such decades as those of the Napoleonic, Civil, and World Wars.

Swope Says Basic Conditions Sound, But Faith Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, discussing the outlook for the coming year, calls basic conditions sound.

"The farmers have had bountiful crops, at good prices, and there is plenty of food for all our people," he said. "The cotton crop has been good and, although prices are low, with the improvement in methods the profit to the grower is greater. Oil is flowing freely.

"The main disturbance to our economic order is due to lack of confidence on the part of business and lack of faith in the future, part of which is undoubtedly due to the restrictive taxation on business and private enterprise. There seems a distinct hope that there will be a revision in the tax on undistributed earnings, which will tend to help the smaller business man particularly, and also a revision in the tax on capital gains, which now interfere with the natural economic flow.

"If a satisfactory solution is reached and the country is placed on a basis of limiting its expenditures to its income, with the absence of retaliation or reprisal on the part of either business or government, and indeed with a constructive effort and co-operation on the part of both, there is no reason why American business should not resume the function it has played so well in the past, through the mechanization of industry, of making possible the enjoyment of more goods for more people at less cost."

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., Ontario, Canada, reported quarterly net income for period ended Nov. 30 of $444,688, equal after taxes and depreciation to nine cents a common share. This compares with profits of $603,472, or 12 cents a share, in the like three months a year ago.

Notable Progress Made by Hawaiian Sugar Trade in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Annual reports by the territory's sugar experts indicate that 1937 was "sweet" to Hawaii.

Efforts of natural scientists and technicians associated with the islands' sugar industry resulted in notable progress during 1937, according to achievement summaries read at the 57th annual convention of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Heading a long list of accomplishments regarded by Hawaii's sugar authorities as particularly significant has been the introduction of new types of cane from New Guinea.

Explorations in New Guinea by staff members of the HSPA experiment station resulted in discovery of wild cane which may be adapted for cultivation at higher altitudes.

Use of this new cane, of which viable seeds were brought to the territory, may enable some of Hawaii's higher and heretofore non-sugar producing areas to be cultivated.

Much important research has been conducted during 1937 by the HSPA'S biochemical laboratory staff, headed by Dr. Harold L. Lyon.

One significant result of this research has been perfection of a process whereby about 350 pounds of potentially useful organic acid can be made from a ton of white molasses.

Successful attempts have also been made to produce yeast from mosasses. This yeast may be used as a protein feed for livestock or as a useful addition to the human dietary.

Dr. Lyon also reported his department has developed a method of making a palatable table syrup or cooking syrup from final molasses.

Summaries by entomology department and the pathology department indicated that no new sugar cane pests were reported in the territory during the year and that no new cane diseases have appeared.

In this connection, however, Dr. Lyon warned against possible introduction of a cane disease from Fiji with forthcoming inauguration of plane service between Hawaii and Australia.

If and when this new air service is established, the HSPA may have to maintain a quarantine station on the Antipodes route such as is maintained at Midway Island on the trans-Pacific route, Dr. Lyon said.

Use of cane cutters, grabs and loaders, which indiscriminately pick up millable cane and unmillable refuse, has produced a problem on which HSPA mechanics are now focusing their attention.

Clearance Sales Cushion Decline in Retail Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Intensive advertising of clearance events elicited a response sufficient to cushion the drop from the Christmas shopping surge of most retail stores during the past week, says Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review.

Determined efforts to deplete inventories by the year-end resulted in some of the most drastic price reductions in several years, continues the report. Evidently the public had been holding back purchases, awaiting these downward revisions, as patronage on the best days nearly was as large as on some of the poor ones of the week preceding.

"At all the leading centers of distribution, volume shrank from the proportions to which it had been expanded by the gift-buying rush during the final holiday-selling period. In spite of the rain and higher temperatures in many sections, however, enough consumers were attracted to the store-wide disposal sales of marked-down merchandise to keep the estimated volume of retail distribution from 2 to 8 per cent larger than it was in the closing week of 1936, taking the country as a whole. Sales in the New England States were close to last year's, with some cities up 3 to 8 per cent. Price inducements kept shoppers in a spending frame of mind in the East, as sales were 3 to 10 per cent ahead of the 1936 week.

"Shrinkage in pay rolls prevented most of the industrial areas from meeting last year's figures, which held down the gain for the Middle West over the 1936 retail sales to 1 to 7 per cent. Most of the comparative increase of 2 to 6 per cent for the Northwest was contributd by retailers in country sections. Letdown for the week was small in most parts of the South, widening the margin over a year ago to 3 to 12 per cent. Even with some cities still behind their 1936 showing, the rise for the Southwest amounted to 5 to 10 per cent. While a few merchants were ahead of the previous week's sales, the average for the Pacific Coast was up but 1 to 3 per cent.

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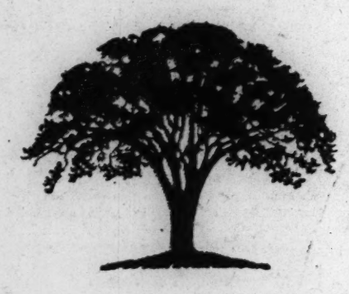

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President Cuts Official Silver Price to 64.64 Cents an Ounce

U.S. Farmers Pay Off Loans Faster During Year 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1937 the condition of the farmer's business, as reflected by financing of the Farm Credit Administration, continued on an "even keel," according to F. F. Hill, deputy governor of the FCA.

In summing up the year's work, Mr. Hill reported that total loans through institutions operating under the Farm Credit Administration aggregated $553,000,000 in 1937 compared to $677,000,000 in 1936.

"Most of the new money borrowed by farmers during the past year was used—as in 1936—for crop and livestock production and for other short-term purposes," Mr. Hill stated. "Borrowing on farm mortgages continued to decline."

Farmers paid off more principal on federal land bank loans than at any time in several years and also ended the year with a slightly larger percentage of loans in good standing, Hill said. Total principal installments and payments in full on federal land bank loans amounted to $67,000,000 in 12 months ended Dec. 1, 1937, compared with $49,000,000 in the preceding 12 months. At the beginning of December just past 86.9 per cent of land bank loans were in good standing, compared with 86.6 per cent one year earlier.

New farm mortgage loans by the federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner declined, as in 1935 and 1936; but this was largely offset by increased mortgage lending by other creditors, notably commercial banks and life insurance companies. Total farm mortgage loans by all classes of creditors aggregated $577,000,000 during the first nine months of 1937, compared with $605,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1936.

Big Underwriting Concerns Combine

Tthrough a logical integration of complementary facilities, two of the country's oldest and strongest investment organizations have now joined forces. The merger of Edward B. Smith & Co. and Chas. D. Barney & Co. into the new Smith, Barney & Co. brings together two firms whose history has shown an interesting parallel for almost half a century. Both companies originated in Philadelphia, one in 1873 and the other in 1892, and both have been influential factors in the investment field. Both have been prominent as underwriters of large corporate financing operations.

It should be noted, however, that in the case of Edward B. Smith & Co., particularly since the amalgamation several years ago with the Guaranty Company, the main emphasis has been placed on underwriting and generall investment phase of the business; while in Chas. D. Barney & Co. the commission business received more attention.

The merger, thus bringing into a single focus one of the largest and most comprehensively equipped underwriting units in the country.

The new firm, with 27 partners and principal offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and London, and branches in other important cities, is expected to be one of the most potent factors in the underwriting field during the coming year.

Labor Receiving Increased Share Of Income Dollar

"Who gets the dollar?" is a question debatable until the Department of Commerce made public its recent studies on the subject. Using the now-available statistics as a springboard and with careful regard to the varying fortunes of the different income groups, it is possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of how the 1937 dollar was split up, says Cambridge Associates.

This estimate places 47.3 cents in wage envelopes, 22.4 cents in salary checks going to white collar workers, and 10.7 cents to farmers. Investors, from dividends on stocks and interest on bonds, received approximately 14.2 cents of the national dollar.

Labor and Farmers Share

But the most significant change currently noted is the increasing proportion of the nation's cash income which goes to labor and to farmers. Lumping together the amounts received by the wage and salary earners, 65.5 cents went for labor in 1929, 66.5 cents in 1936, and an estimated 69.7 cents in 1937.

Not even during the depths of the depression did labor's proportion drop off greatly although, of course, the totals were terribly shriveled. In 1932, labor still received 64 per cent of the national income.

The farmers, likewise, from a percentage standpoint, were better off in 1936 and 1937 than in 1929 or any year following. Agriculture took 9.4 cents of the income dollar in 1936 and increased its share to 10.7 cents, according to estimates, in 1937.

1937 Income 69 Billion

The total national income in 1936 was $63,799,000,000. For 1937 it will be recorded in the neighborhood of $69,000,000,000. Speaking in dollars rather than the dollar, therefore, wage and salary workers have shared approximately $48,093,000; $7,385,000 has gone to farmers; and the amount distributed to others will be $13,593,000.

How high the national income for 1938 will be depends on how soon after the first of the year business can get out of reverse and start forward again. Since it will have to start in low gear, and also since some false starts may be made before the machine gets really rolling, it is generally predicted that 1938 income will be slightly under that of 1937.

A further safe forecast is that labor's share of the dollar will be nearly as large although there may not be so many dollars to share. Farmers also are likely to receive about the same share of the dollar as in 1937.

Canadian Mineral Output Up 25 P. C.

OTTAWA (Canadian Press) — Canada's mineral production in 1937 was estimated at $452,054,000 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a report made public today. This is 25 per cent increase over 1936 production, which tolled $361,-919,372.

The bureau's estimate, based on latest returns from mining companies, is considerably higher than forecasts issued recently based on the 10-month figures. All-time high production figures were reported for gold, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, patinum, asbestos, salt, crude petroleum and other lesser non-metalic minerals.

The report places gold production at $141,877,416, more than $10,000-000 above last year. In 1936, the average price of a troy ounce of fine gold in Canadian funds was $35.03 and in 1937 the corresponding price was $34.99.

U. S. Still World Silver Atlas but on Lower Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Uncle Sam, like Atlas, is still holding all the silver produced in the world up on a price pinnacle, but it is a pinnacle some steps lower than the price which has prevailed since 1935.

By President Roosevelt's proclamation in the last hours of the old year, the Government's bid price for domestic-mined silver is reduced from the 77.57 cents an ounce price it has held since that date to 64.64 cents. All foreign-produced silver offered for purchase will still be taken at the world market price, which is around 45 cents.

The reduction in the domestic price, although anticipated, brought an automatic wail from the Senators from the seven silver-producing states. But the cry was not particularly poignant. Indeed, the silver Senators are not nearly so eloquent as they were two or three years ago, and there is a widespread impression here that they are glad to get what they have received.

Policy Severely Criticized

Criticisms of the silver-purchase policy are probably louder than of any parallel policy of the Administration, and it finds fewer defenders outside of silver-producing groups than any other policy.

Even in the Treasury the policy is unpopular—the experts there do not like to discuss it openly—and among outside specialists, denunciations are ringing and scornful, but apparently ineffectual. However, the Administration seems to have retreated as far from the 77.75 cents price pinnacle as it dared. Already some of the silver senators, like Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, are in open revolt on other issues. Fearing to alienate this group further, and unwilling to admit a mistake, the Administration pursues its Atlas-like policy.

While the objective in silver-buying is not only to boost prices and furnish silver-producers with a subsidy, but to put the white metal into the national currency at a ratio of 4 to 1, this relation is constantly more difficult. For gold has recently been acquired by the Treasury even faster than silver. The goal of 4 to 1 is constantly receding.

Sober assessments today of the silver policy show what most observers regard as a corry situation. The unavowed, but actual, purpose of the program—to placate the silver senators and retain their political support—has been only partly achieved, as Senator Wheeler's insurgency eloquently testifies.

Purposes Not Achieved

The avowed purposes of the buying program: To lead to monetization of silver in other countries, to aid China's buying power, to secure a 4-1 ratio in American currency, have all fallen flat. Instead of increasing the world use of monetary silver, the program has driven off silver even the countries which previously held to it. As a result, while China went through perilous fiscal times in the early stages, it now appears to benefit from the sale of its white-metal hoards to the United States, and its own transfer to a managed-currency gold standard. Thus one of the results forecast by the silver spokesmen—benefit to China—may have been reached by precisely the opposite method to that advanced in 1933.

Meantime, the policy has raised the United States' own holdings of silver bullion by nearly a billion dollars since 1933, bought at a premium for domestic silver of nearly twice what the unpegged price would have been.

This accumulation of white metal is not openly at the cost of the American taxpayer, since the silver is paid for by the issuance of currency, with the silver "valued" at $1.29 an ounce. Indeed, the process pays a "profit" to the Treasury of the difference between the purchase price and this nominal valuation of $1.29 an ounce.

Still Paying a Premium

The new price, though almost 13 cents an ounce less than the Treasury price for domestic newly mined silver which has prevailed since April 24, 1935, is approximately 20 cents an ounce above the government-pegged price for monetary silver quoted on the New York market. Thus the Treasury will continue to pay American silver producers a premium of about 20 cents an ounce for their metal.

The Treasury commenced paying a premium for newly mined domestic silver after President Roosevelt's announcement on December 21, 1933. The price paid under the first proclamation was 64.64 cents an ounce, the same as that now set by the President.

This price was boosted to 71.1 cents on April 10, 1935, at a time, when there was intense speculation in silver throughout the world as a result of Treasury purchases in the world market under the 1934 silver act. The world price, however, passed this second price and the President on April 24, two weeks later, boosted the price to 77.57 cents, at which figure it has remained, although the world price of silver subsequently dropped to its present level. In all probability it would go lower were it not supported by the Treasury.

The London silver agreement had a life of four years, expiring last night. The President's original proclamation also expired Dec. 31. There was little doubt, however, that Mr. Roosevelt would continue payment of the subsidy for the newly-mined domestic metal. It also was expected he would reduce the price in order to bring it into better line with the world price.

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The silver market advanced a little today, apparently unaffected by the announcement over New Year's of a cut in the United States price for newly mined domestic silver to 64.64 cents an ounce from 77.57.

In quiet dealings, the quotation for the metal here was marked up three-sixteenths pence to 19¼ pence, equal to about 43 1-3 cents an ounce.

Dealers attributed the rise to an urge among traders to withhold supplies to await later bids from the United States. Silver men noted the new Treasury price still gave American mines a substantial premium over the world price.

New FTC Head

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Garland S. Ferguson

Elected Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for 1938, Succeeding William A. Ayres

HOLC Says Home Owner Is World's Best Loan Risk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reports that its record as mortgage lender, collector and landlord has demonstrated that "the American home owner is the world's best risk." This statement came as the year ended and the Administration prepared to launch a major home-building program.

The conclusions reached by the HOLC that it had dealt out almost $3,100,000,000 to about 1,000,000 home owners during the depression were regarded as of some significance bearing upon the financing of the Administration's proposed program of large-scale home construction.

Large Repayments

The results were based on the facts that with more than 13 years to go, $719,811,590 had been paid back to the HOLC by Oct. 31, of which $327,-611,731, or more than 10 per cent of the entire debt, was in principal, and $392,369,859 in interest, and that approximately 85 per cent of the loan accounts are now entirely current or held by borrowers who are meeting monthly bills in addition to regular payments on their arrearages.

The corporation pointed out its lenient attitude toward borrowers by showing that more than 88 per cent of the foreclosure actions were filed only after non-payment of principal and interest for more than a year, 63.3 per cent of which had been in arrears more than 18 months.

There were 9161 legal proceedings withdrawn after delinquencies were paid, and action on more than 3000 was suspended in the hope that some arrangement could be made to enable borrowers to pay out.

The report also showed that the HOLC has sold 4497 homes for $16,-649,359, but always with consideration to the effect which such sales might have on the real estate market.

The corporation had on hand, contrary to reports, only 58,545 other properties representing $293,154,538. Of these, it said, 39,153, consisting of 48,909 units were available to yield income and only 10.4 per cent of the rentable units was vacant.

The average rent of HOLC properties was stated at $26.10 per month with collections averaging about 97 per cent. Rent revenue in October was $1,144,691 compared to $162,344 a year before.

886,000 Borrowers

The HOLC now has listed 886,000 borrowers on its loan records with 24,970 loans totaling $56,229,136 paid in full and erased from the books up to Oct. 31. The statement added that the corporation had $99,525,918 of delinquent accounts, including both principal and interest, on accounts other than those on which foreclosure action had been started.

It was also pointed out that about 500,000 homes had been reconditioned through HOLC operations since 1933, "a large share of which are better homes than they were when the depression struck."

The report declared that during the last year, collections ranged between 101.3 per cent in March and 88.3 per cent in January. The appraisal and reconditioning section of HOLC, whose $100,000,000 operations salvaged some 500,000 homes to make them worthy of long-term mortgages, carried on its work to make foreclosed properties ready for sale, but its supervisory cost per case, the statement added, "was far below any figure ever set in private industry."

The Week in Wall Street

by Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stocks last week broke out of their narrowing range, sharply, on the downside. They fell out. Traders found that investors were not following them, so they sold. And there has rarely been a week in which the news seemed more sharply to justify the market's trend. Beginning with Chairman Knudsen's press statement of the release of 30,000 General Motor's men, and ending with Secretary Ickes' radio blast against business witches, the news was all but uniformly of one color. The little item about the minor further advance in steel scrap prices was good but it was blanketed out by the rest.

The General Motors' lay-off was hardly a surprise, but it crystallized the poor motors outlook. Operations will be down for the industry 40 or 50 per cent in the first quarter of this year. General Motors even at an expected 45 per cent is still thought likely to remain in the black. Not so, however, the equipment companies and some of GM's competitors. Chrysler went to a new low.

Test for Steel Prices

The decline in motors output is almost certain to put prices of steel sheets and strips to a hard test. The steel companies can't cut without either going worse into the red or cutting wages. There is talk of a revision of the motor companies' wage agreements, and also some conjecture as to whether the steel independents may not cut prices and wages, for the first time capitalizing U. S. Steel's deal with John Lewis last Spring.

Meantime the drop in steel operations below 20 per cent was in itself a shock, despite the holiday factor, for New Year's Day is one of the few holidays invariably observed in the steel industry. This is the lowest rate since the 19 per cent of February, 1933, and nearly down to the 12 per cent of the previous September. There is still the probability that operations will recover in January.

Rail Outlook Disturbing

The rail outlook is one of the most disturbing factors in the market. Net operating income for November now looks like about 55 per cent below last year. Even the good roads that are earning their fixed charges are few and far between. The roads are again lining up at the RFC's loan window, and in most disconcerting circumstances. The I. C. C. has to approve these loans, and it has made a loan to Erie contingent on a guarantee by Chesapeake & Ohio, which is just now taking over ownership of the Erie. Most striking of the loan applications, however, is that of the Baltimore & Ohio, which is asking for $8,000,000, of which one half is for wages!

The business inventory situation rose again last week to plague the market. Among the most bearish of Mr. Knudsen's remarks was the admission that General Motors' inventories are $65,000,000 higher than a year ago, 20,000 dealers holding 60,000 cars more than last year at this time. Washington and local surveys are revealing that while raw material inventories are still better than last year, semi-finished and finished goods inventories are up substantially over the previous year end. Washington has, in fact, attempted to capitalize this fact by charging that the recession-depression has been brought on not by lack of business confidence, but by business overconfidence evidenced by the swollen inventories of last summer and fall.

Even commodities, which have been firm for a month, weakened. Hides, one of the most sensitive of commodities, had a sharp fall. So did rubber and tin. Wheat dropped to the lower level of its range of recent weeks. Cotton was steady and cocoa was still firm on the African natives' strike.

Fully as bearish as the business news was the political news. Assistant Attorney-General Jackson's blast was not taken seriously as to content but very seriously as to intent. Such strong words, it is thought, could not have been released through a high Administration official without the Chief Executive's approval. Most significant was the reference to Teddy Roosevelt's statement that he would continue to wield the big stick regardless of how it affected business sentiment.

The words of Jackson and Ickes confirem dthe worst fears in the Street that the Administration would, after taking credit for the 1933-1936 upturn ("we planned it that way" has gone into the thesaurus of Street witticisms), turn around and blame the recession on business men. It is as far-fetched as the Street's tendency to withhold credit from the Administration for the upturn but to blame it for the downturn, and it seems much more far-fetched here.

The one optimistic conclusion drawn here from the week's trust-busting speeches is that the President, having perhaps spoken his thoughts through his official Charlie McCarthys, may be less strident and sour in his message to Congress. However, the Street now feels sure that the Congressional session will start off with strong official pressure for a business-baiting program disguised as revision of the anti-trust laws. That this is the real intent, and that the intent is to be taken more seriously than the content of the week's anti-monopoly speeches, is concluded here from the fact that the Department of Justice already has elaborate laws now available for for the breaking up of monopolies in restraint of trade and for other price-rigging practices.

Trying to "Save Face"

It is also concluded from the fact that, as our Washington office has reported, officialdom is trying to coin a new word, "polyopoly" to describe the vague something it is attacking. It is also concluded from the fact that, boiled down, the grievance of Washington seems to be that business men, by spontaneous and voluntary agreement which cannot be reached by law, simply refuse to lower prices at the rate which Washington seems to want.

The point is that when a number of business men agree not to drop prices they can be legally reached by the Department of Justice under existing laws, but when they simply refuse to cut each other's prices beyond a certain point or a certain rate, without collaboration, agreement, round-table, or other connivance, then Washington is baffled.

Further confirmation of the belief that Washington is chiefly twisting and turning to save its face is thought here to be found in the fact that Washington's own policies are explicitly responsible for higher prices in coal and farm products, and implicitly responsible in those cases, like building, steel, etc., where higher prices are largely due to higher wage rates. The discouraged feeling here is that the first attack will come against the basing-point method of open price posting, that it cannot legally be reached, and that the chief result will be further disturbance of confidence.

Business-New Deal Combat

No one here denies that Wall Street is full of people who would rejoice in the fall of the New Deal, and look on falling business as the most likely, and probably the only way by which it can come about. But noboby—that is hardly anybody—seriously thinks there is anyone in the Street who has been selling out, or selling short, in large or in small amounts for political effect.

There is, however, a growing feeling here that with the horns of two essentially contradictory philosophies, collectivism and laissez-faire, locked in combat, business activity must necessarily go back to 1933 levels and start all over again at 1933, either under a new version of the New Deal, or a changed version of the Old Deal.

New capital issues were again of insignificant volume, the one small offering, however, being successful. Excess reserves of the member banks rose to a new high since last April, $1,160,000,000, as a result of the return of $110,000,000 from circulation.

The cut in the domestic silver price to 66.64 cents came too late to affect the market. Government bonds had a weak spell, attributed to sympathy with the stock market rather than to a fundamental change in the money market or Treasury picture. There is much interest here in the official Treasury estimate to be made public this week of revenues for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1939. It will have to be based on a business forecast.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN 1938
How Much Further Recession Likely? Factors That Make For Improvement
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SEE PAGE 19

Business: Record and Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

spending is for steel—often called the backbone of industrial civilization. At the end of 1936 steel output stood at 77 per cent of capacity; at the end of 1937, 19.2 per cent. The difference represents a decline of no less than 75 per cent.

Here, indeed, is a contrast. On the one hand, consumers kept up their spending, showing that they had both the money and the willingness to spend; on the other, business men virtually stopped spending money on steel—one example of a remarkable deterioration in the flow of capital into capitalistic enterprise.

Certainly there is no shortage of capital. All the indexes of either savings or its temporary substitute, bank credit, are swollen, as compared with past periods of business contraction. There is simply a lack of confidence in the use of capital. The reasons for this state of things have now become the stuff of public controversy.

So sharp has been the recession that some writers are describing it as a depression. The difference between these expressions is more a matter of the duration rather than the depth of business contraction. Generally speaking, recession is short; a depression, long.

In a previous commentary on the stock market crash, this writer gave it as his opinion—and it can be only an opinion which seeks to evalue a composite state of mind—that the downswing is a recession, namely, that it will be short.

Bull Factors in Business

It is true that the lack of confidence animating the business spenders is profound. This prime bear factor has been exacerbated in recent days. A few weeks ago Secretary Morgenthau said that the "basic need" in combating the recession was "to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital." This sounded hopeful, business cycle-wise. For it was followed by a series of conversations between the President and utility magnates which seemed to foreshadow early and considerable utility spending. Last week, however, the prospect of government encouragement of the use of private capital was not so bright.

Bull factors, however, exist in plenty, though they are subsidiary to the confidence crisis between government and business. Now they are overlooked. But no doubt they will be given their proper evaluation as time goes on.

At this time there are none of the factors that animated the 1929-33 depression. There is no international lending crisis; no international commodity collapse; no strain upon the banks; no overexploitation of particular industries, such as building in the 'twenties was overexploited.

These are powerful bull arguments for thinking that the present setback is only a recession. A final argument is the very sharpness of the recession. Current output has been reduced so low that there must be in progress today a very rapid using up of inventories. This means that in some lines business men will soon have to re-enter the markets in order to keep up even minimum requirements.

But—how short is short? History here may be somewhat of a guide, though every business cycle has its own individual pattern. Since 1855 there have been 20 business cycles. The duration of the cycle, of course, includes the time consumed by both upswing and downswing. And the downswing might be either a depression or a recession. Lumped together, all the downswings since 1855 have had an average length of time of 22 months. Naturally there is no hard and fast division separating a depression and a recession in point of time; but it might be recorded that the contraction lowest in duration was the immediate post-war slump, from September, 1918, to April, 1919, or eight months.

The peak in the current cycle was reached, so far as The Christian Science Monitor index was concerned, in the last week of February, though there was then a sideways movement, with a slight downward drift, which carried the index on to the third week in August, when the real drop began. On this basis we might arbitrarily "date" the beginning of the current contraction at the end of May. That is to say, contraction has already been under way for seven months.

Navy Order to Curtiss-Wright

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy announced contract has been awarded Curtiss-Wright Corporation airplane division, Buffalo, N. Y., for 58 V S B "scout bomber" planes. Contract calls for planes without engines or propellers, these to be furnished by the Government. Contract amounts to $1,828,051.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 660,000
Previous day 799,115
1937 volume 349,468,835
1936 volume 496,663,609

Moderate Gains In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—A slow-motion rally today lifted stocks fractions to 2 points after most had dipped slightly at the opening.

Steels were in the forefront of the comeback as current mill operations were placed at 25.6 per cent of capacity, up 6.4 points from the previous week, the first turnabout in the rate after 15 consecutive weekly declines.

Dealings were exceptionally sluggish. In the first hour only 150,000 shares changed hands, the smallest volume for this period in many months. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 800,000 shares.

Light profit realizing reduced extreme gains near the final hour.

Steels Rise

Higher after a hesitant start were stocks of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Republic, Crucible, American Rolling Mill, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, Amerada, Santa Fe, Johns-Manville, Crown Cork, and U. S. Shipbuilding.

Aircrafts were on the rising side throughout, expectations of a broad rearmament program seemingly again motivating this group. Favored were Boeing, Douglas, Wright Aeronautical, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright "A," United, and Consolidated.

Some mining and smelting issues experienced difficulty in making headway following reduction of the Treasury's buying price for new domestically mined silver.

Reports of near-by price cutting for new automobiles failed to disturb motor stocks. In fact, some nibbling at these shares was said to have been inspired on the belief lower prices might do much to stem the ebbing sales tide in this field.

Generally optimistic business forecasts for the new year tended to brighten financial sentiment a bit, although here and there predictions were none too cheerful.

Some trade sources thought the best prospects for the first half of 1938 may be enjoyed by the nondurable consumer goods industries which have taken drastic steps to liquidate inventories since Labor Day.

Bond Trend Uneven

The bond market was subjected to strain today by a wide break in the loans of Erie Railroad following notice of default on Jan. 1 interest on five separate issues.

In late dealings the Erie refunding 5s 1967 and 1975 were each 12 points down.

Despite its uncertainty over the slump in the Erie issues the corporate list entered the final hour with a fair number of modest gains. The list as a whole was mixed.

Up fractions were International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Governments moved a little higher on light dealings. Foreign loans had small swings, except Polish 6s which pushed up about 2.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The curb market moved forward today with a broad front today with utilities and industrial specialties leading.

Principal gainers in late trading included Aluminum Co. of America, Pan American Airways, Newmont, Great Atlantic & Pacific, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric and Electric Bond & Share with advances ranging from fractions to around 2 points.

There were a few laggards, but their losses were small. Down a little were Lake Shore Mines, Sherwin Williams and Pantepec Oil.

Wheat Values Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Maximum gains of 1¼ cents a bushel took place in Chicago wheat values today, largely attributable to bullish interpretation of President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

The day's top prices for wheat came after the President's speech was made public. Selling to realize profits on the upturn led to some setback of wheat prices at the last.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-¾ above Friday's finish, May 90⅝-½, July 85-85⅛, corn ⅜-⅞ down, May 61⅛-⅝, July 60½-⅝, and oats ⅛ off.

Dun & Bradstreet to Make Survey of Business Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A questionnaire has been sent to 2,000,000 business concerns in the United States by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., asking for information dealing with four fundamentals: sales, inventories, receivables, and improvements.

The business trend survey has been undertaken to provide an accurate test of the pulse of American business based on operating experiences of the past three years.

Findings of the survey will be published in preliminary form in March upon completion of the analysis of returns by the credit agency's research and statistical division.

$50,000,000 Shoe Orders Forecast for Fashion Show

CHICAGO (AP)—Maxey Jarman of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the National Shoe Fair, said in a statement here he "conservatively estimated" orders for shoes totaling $50,000,000 would be placed during the show, which will open Jan. 3.

Mr. Jarman said his estimate was based on the small amount of buying so far this year, with indications inventories would need considerable replenishment for spring trade.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	36⅝	36½	36½	Dec 29
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60r)	9	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (3a)	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 31
80⅛	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	60	49	49½	
8½	½	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	11½	11⅜	11½	
5⅝	1	Allegheny	17	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegh pf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
59⅝	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	13	13	13	—1
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec 30
52½	10½	Allegh pr pf	2	14⅞	14¼	14¼	Dec 28
45⅝	13	Allen Sti (1.60)	6	17½	17	17½	+ ⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	7	7	7	Dec 31
258½	146	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	5	163	159½	162	+ ½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	8	7¾	7⅞	Dec 29
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	6	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	17	7	6⅝	7	
86	40	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	49½	49	49	Dec 29
53½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	69	48½	46½	48½	— ¾
39⅝	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
83¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	8	58¼	57	58	+1⅝
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	5	58	58	58	Dec 31
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	5	12	11	12	+1
80⅝	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	5	42½	42	42½	
121	69	Am Can (4)	7	72¼	70¾	71¼	+2
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	160	160	Dec 28
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	8	28¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45	45	45	Dec 30
33⅜	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
180	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	94	94	94	Dec 31
23⅝	8¼	Am Colortype	3	6	6	6	Dec 31
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½g)	2	1 ⅞	11½	1 ⅞	+ ⅞
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	13	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P 6$ pf	2	15	15	15	
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	20	19	19	+ ½
38½	8¾	Am & For P 3 pf	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10½	10½	10½	Dec 31
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
21	5¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	Dec 31
52⅜	33¼	Am Home Pr (3.40a)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	1½	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	15¾	15¾	Dec 28
17⅜	8¾	Am International	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	14	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
126	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	63	63	63	+2
39⅝	10⅜	Am M & Fdr (1)	5	14	13	13	+ ⅛
13¾	3	Am Mach & Met	2	3¼	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	3	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅛
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	31	Am P&L 36 pf (5½g)	3	38¼	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.65⅝g)	8	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
39½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	60	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅜
45¼	18½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	25	18⅜	17⅝	18	— ⅜
101⅝	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	66	65	66	+1¼
38	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	17	17	17	+1¼
20	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	6	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	45	46¾	44½	45½	— ¾
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	126¾	124½	124½	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	Dec 31
73¾	32½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	41	33⅜	31	32¼	+ ⅛
28½	7⅝	Am Stores	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Dec 31
26¼	7	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
143⅜	104⅞	Am Sumat Tob pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2⅜
35⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	146	144	144¾	+ ¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	60⅝	60⅜	60¾	— ¼
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	1	63½	63½	63½	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Dec 30
30½	4¼	Am Type Founders	18	5⅜	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	32	12½	11¾	11⅝	
107	83	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	
70	25½	Am Woolen pf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	17	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
73⅝	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec 31
60½	24½	Anaconda (1⅝g)	189	31¼	28⅞	29	— ½
97	39	Anaconda W&C (4a)	1	43	43	43	
24⅜	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 27
10¼	3½	A P W Paper	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	5	23	23	23	Dec 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec 28
13⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	55	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	58	58	58	+1
127	96	Armour Ill wt (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	9	32½	32	32⅜	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Arnold Const (1g)	5	5½	5¾	5½	Dec 30
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	6	Assd Dry Goods	14	6⅞	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
58	18	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57⅛	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Dec 30
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	30	37	35⅞	36	+ ¼
104	66½	Atchison pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Dec 30
55⅛	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	18	22⅞	21½	22⅛	— ⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	6	5½	5	5	Dec 29
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	6	10	9¼	10	Dec 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	10	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
116½	101⅝	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	41	40½	40½	Dec 29
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	9	42½	42½	42½	+2¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2½	2½	2½	Dec 30
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco pf	21	8	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	108	10¾	9	9	—1
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	12½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (3½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	2	15½	14¼	15⅜	+ ⅞
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
33¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	22	13½	13	13	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec 29
28⅜	13⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	12	15	14¾	15	Dec 31
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	13½	13½	93½	— ½
154	103½	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	98	98	98	Dec 22
15⅝	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	11	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	25	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	379	61¼	57⅜	58	— ⅜
30	14	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	10	18¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
120½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	92	91	91	—1⅝
69¾	23¼	Bigelow-San (2½g)	1	32¼	22¼	22¼	Dec 31
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	Dec 29
29½	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	12	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	187	34⅜	31¾	32½	+ ⅝
44½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	24	23	23	Dec 31
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	12⅜	12¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
28	16	Borden (1.80)	10	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ½
50½	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	24		23¾	
15⅝	3	Boston & Maine	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 31
35⅜	57½	Bower B Bear (3½g)	1	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	Dec 30
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (⅝g)	12	8⅝	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	15	21¼	19¾	20	— ¼
45⅞	22	Brkzs&Strat (3½g)	1	22¼	22	22	Dec 29
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	30	30	30	+1½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 31
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	Dec 30
53	7	Bkln-Man Tr	11	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	6	27½	26	27½	+1½
83⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34	34	34	Dec 29
5⅝	2	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
68¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	5	28½	24½	24½	—1
18⅜	8¾	Burlington Mills (1)	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
38⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	6	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ¼
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2½	2	2⅛	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
18⅛	5¼	Butler Bros (.60)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36¾	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Dec 31
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Dec 31
33¾	6	Byers Co	6	9	8⅝	9	+1
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜

C

48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6¼	1	Callahan Z-Ld	19	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	23	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	19	14⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	18	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
61⅛	28	Cannon Mills (1a)	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
18½	4⅜	Can Adm A (½g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 31
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.65g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Dec 31
9½	3⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	8	84½	79	82½	— ⅛
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	10	48½	47	47¾	
100½	97	Caterpil Tr pf (8)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Dec 31
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	10	14½	14	14	— ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48½	19⅛	Celotex (1.20a)	1	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅝
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.28g)	1	28	28	28	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	12	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 30
24⅝	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	6¼	6	6¼	Dec 30
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Dec 28
86⅝	34⅝	Cerro de Pas (4a)	10	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	9	7⅜	6¾	7	+ ⅜
83⅜	28½	Champ Pap & F (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
46	5	Chester Oil	3	7	7	7	Dec 28
68⅞	21½	Chesa & Ohio (3a)	28	34⅞	33½	34⅝	
100	39½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Dec 28
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	8	43¼	42½	43¼	+1⅛
4⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 30
⅝	⅛	Chi & N W	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19½	3⅝	Chi & N W pf	3	3½	3	3	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1	1	1	Dec 31
18½	3	Chi Gt West pf	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33	10	Chi Mail Or (1⅛g)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	10	1	⅞	1	Dec 31
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1½	1⅜	1½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	7	10	9½	9¾	— ⅛
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (5)	1	29	29	29	Dec 30
3⅜	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1	1	1	Dec 31
6¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 31
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	
22½	12	Chick Cos Oil	8	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Dec 30
18⅜	3	Childs Co	10	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
136¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	225	80¾	46⅝	48¾	— ⅛
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
48	17⅛	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	17½	17½	17½	Dec 31
48⅛	19½	Clev Cr R (2.80g)	5	20¼	20	20	
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	6	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅜
29⅝	13¼	Clisett Peabody (1)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅝
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	113	113	113	—1
59	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
28¾	8⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
104½	93	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Dec 31
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	5	21½	21	21½	+1
51⅞	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	5	16	17½	18	+1
31½	16⅜	Colum Br B (1.95g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
20⅞	4¾	Colum G&E (.45g)	50	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	12	12	12	
46⅜	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	27	27	27	Dec 29
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	67	67	67	
69¼	30⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	8	32½	31½	31¾	+ ¼
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
34¾	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	10	a37	36	36⅝	— ⅛
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 31
21½	5	Comi Solv (.60)	13	7⅛	7¾	7½	+ ⅛
8	1	Comwith & Sou	38	2	1⅞	1⅞	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
19½	4½	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec 31
46½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	22¾	21¾	21¾	+1⅛
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (¼g)	9	13	17¾	17	
18½	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (3)	83	23	21⅞	22½	+ ⅞
108	92	Consol Edison pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 31
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
13⅛	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	37	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	2¾	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 31
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Dec 29
92½	76¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	+3⅝
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	7	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	9	11	10¾	10¾	
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	7	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	70	69¼	69½	Dec 29
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (3)	11	39⅛	38½	38⅝	+ ⅝
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	8	107	107	107	Dec 28
25¾	8½	Cont Dis Flo	1	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	28	26¾	28	Dec 31
3⅞	⅛	Cont Motors	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	14	29¾	28¾	29½	+ ½
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	1	14	14	14	+1
71½	50½	Corn Products (3)	4	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	Dec 30
10¼	⅜	Coty (.10g)	1	4	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Lower Due to Big Receipts in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Supply figures in all branches of the livestock trade showed considerable expansion during the past week as compared with the previous week, and prices finished the period sharply lower. Sluggish and lower wholesale dressed meat prices were contributing factors in the downturn, generally speaking.

Cattle prices varied from steady to 75c lower, with better grades getting the maximum downturn. Most good, choice, and prime fed steers and yearlings were fully 50c lower, with common and medium offerings weak to lower; cows closed about steady, with the demand for cutters and common grade beef cows selling at 5.50 down comparatively broad.

Hogs were 35-50c lower, and lambs 50-75c off, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The cattle trade had one outstanding bright spot. Vealers were scarce, and closed the period 50c-1.00 higher.

The week's top on fed steers was $13.85, with the practical top at $16.25. Best yearlings reached $12, and yearling heifers $9.75, although some outstanding heavy Kosher heifers scored $11. Most fed steers and yearlings during the week cleared from $7.50-$11. A spread of $7-$8.25 bought the bulk of beef heifers and most fat cows were bought within a spread of $5.50-6.50.

There was a flood of heavy lambs on the local market and this along with the increase in numbers developed a sharp late break after some evidence of strength early in the period under review. The week's lamb top stood at $9.10, with the peak at the close $8.40. Good and choice light and medium weight lambs bulked late at $8.25-8.40, with heavier kinds at $8 and below.

Yearlings shared the lamb decline, with the bulk of the week's sales at $7.35-8.00, very little above the inside of this spread at the close. Sheep held steady, with best fat ewes at $3.85.

Hogs sealing 200 pounds downward were wanted on shipping account. The top dropped from a peak of $8.90 late last week to a top of $8.40 at the close of this week. A spread of $7.50-8.25 bought the bulk of the crop at the close.

Department Store Sales Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—December department store sales in the Second Federal Reserve District, with the exception of last year, were the largest for any Christmas month since 1931, the New York Federal Reserve Bank estimated.

The Second Reserve District principally embraces New York State, northern New Jersey and a part of Connecticut.

The district's sales for the full year 1937 were put at about 3½ per cent higher than 1936, compared with last year's 9.7 per cent increase over 1935.

The bank said department store sales in the New York City metropolitan area in the Christmas shopping period, Dec. 1 to 24, were 2 per cent under the like period last year, contrasted with a 2.9 per cent gain over 1936 in the first 13 shopping days of December.

November department store sales in Syracuse were 7.2 per cent above November, 1936, and in Rochester topped last year by 5.7 per cent. Buffalo sales, however, fell 4.6 per cent under a year ago, with Bridgeport down 2.2 per cent and northern New Jersey off 3.8 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British securities were firm and active with further institutional support and small investment buying following Saturday's interest disbursements. The market otherwise remained quiet with fractional changes in most sections. International shares were inactive pending President Roosevelt's message to Congress while industrials sold higher although the turnover was small. Mining issues and oils were slightly lower.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firm tone but trading was on a small scale. Rentes gained 25 to 50 centimes and Bank of France issue was unchanged at 6200 francs. The international group was slightly lower, Suez Canal declining 10 francs and Royal Dutch lost 17 francs.

Liverpool: The cotton market was closed.

Prepare Utility Study

Kidder, Peabody & Co. announce that they have prepared a condensed study of Engineers Public Service Company and its subsidiaries. The firm points out that this information was compiled "for the benefit of the holders of stock of Stone & Webster, Incorporated, who had distributed to them on Dec. 27, 1937, certain shares of Engineers Public Service Company common stock."

French Bond Extension

NEW YORK—Holders of the Government of the French Republic 20-year external gold loan 7½ per cent bonds, dated June 1, 1921, and of the 25-year sinking fund 7 per cent gold bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1924, have been notified that the time limit for presenting their bonds and coupons for stamping has been extended from Dec. 31, 1937 to June 30, 1938.

Acquires Kaffee Hag Business

Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, announced the purchase by his company on December 31, 1937, of the Kaffee Hag business of the Kellogg Company at Battle Creek, Michigan. Kaffee Hag is a decaffeinated coffee and the purchase includes the equipment, inventories, and supplies used in the business, together with the trade-mark, going business, and good will.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '43-41 Mch	107	107	107
4 3¼s '41	107.4	107.4	107.4
1 2¾s '47-43	107.18	107.18	107.18
9 3¼s '45-43	107.7	107.3	107.3
13 3¼s '46-44	107.5	107.1	107.1
11 2¾s '47-45	103.26	103.26	103.26
10 2½s '45	102.17	102.17	102.17
1 2½s '49-46	105.28	105.28	105.28
4 4¼s '52-47	116.30	116.22	116.22
16 2½s '53-49	99.23	99.22	99.23
27 3s '55-51	104.4	104.2	104.2
31 2½s '60-55	101.31	101.27	101.27
1 2¾s '59-56	100.30	100.30	100.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	103.20	103.20	103.20

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	101.25	101.25	101.25
2 2½s '44-42	101.6	101.6	101.6
7 3s '52-44	103.26	103.25	103.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	108	108	108
9 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Am & For P2Rs 2030	56½	56½	56½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Am Int 5½s '49	95	95	95
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅝	112¾
10 Am T&&T 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101⅜
33 Am T&&T 3¼s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Arm Del 4s '57	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109	109
4 Atl & Birm 4s '33	22	22	22
5 A C Line 4½s '64	77½	77½	77½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	45	45	45
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	82¼	81	82
12 B&O rfg 5s'95	38¾	38	38¼
13 B & O 5s'96 P	38	37½	38
20 B&O 5s 2000 D	37¾	37	37½
37 B&O cv 4½s'60	31½	31	31½
10 B&O 4s'48	78½	77½	78½
6 B&O 5s S W '50	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	105	105	105
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	100⅝	100½	100½
11 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	92⅝	92¼	92⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	43	43	43
38 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'6	81¼	80	81
2 Bkly Un Gas 5½s'50	74½	74½	74½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	94½	93½	94½
3 Brown Shoe 3¼s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	41½	41½	41½
1 Bush Term 5s'55	37	37	37
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
15 Can Pac 5s'54	100½	100½	100½
8 Can Pac 4½s'46	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	97	97	97
26 Can Pac 4s perp	86⅛	86	86
3 Cen Pac E 5s '61	98	98	98
6 C of Ohio cn 5s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
16 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	109¼	109	109
11 C B & Q 4½s'77	105	105	105
12 C B & Q gen 4s'58	109	108½	109
1 C B & Q 3½s'Ill '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 6s'34	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	108	108	108
6 Chi Gt West 4s '59	16¼	16	16¼
13 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 CMSP & P2a) 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3⅜
14 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	6	6	6
1 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	16½	16½	16½
5 C R I & P 4s '88	18	18	18
3 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8½	8⅝	8⅝
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
9 CT H & SE inc 5s '60	54½	54	54
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	109¾	109¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
5 Ch Ind 4s '52	100	100	100
16 Cinn Gas &El 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108	108	108
28 CinUnTerm. 5s '57 C	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1 CCC&StL 4½s '63	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
15 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	99⅝	99½	99½
13 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103¼	103¼
11 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107	107
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
14 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51½	51½	51½
6 Del P&L 4½s '71	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 D&R G 4s '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	21¼	21¼	21¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
31 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	98¾	98	98
1 El Paso NaGas4½s'51	103	103	103
60 Erie rfg 5s '67	43	38½	38½
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	42½	37⅞	37⅞
5 Erie cv '53 A	51	49	49
43 Gen Mo Accept3¼s'51	102¼	102	102¼
4 Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	51	50	51
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Goodrich 6s '45	91½	91	91
36 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104	103¾	103¾
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	98½	98	98
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111½	111½	111½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102⅞	02⅞
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94	94¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79	78¾	78¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	82	82	82
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101¼	101	101¼
5 Hocky V 4½s '99	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 HudsonCoal 5s''62 A	30½	30½	30½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18¾	18⅝	18¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	54	54	54
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	44	44	44
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	47¼	46¾	46¾
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	35⅝	35½	35⅝
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	44	44	44
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	49½	49½	49½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	49⅛	49	49⅛
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	72	72	72
10 Int Gr Nor aj 6s '52	5½	5½	5½
18 Int Hydro El 6s '44	69½	68¾	69½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	70	70	70
37 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅜	89	89
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	57½	57½	57½
11 Int T&T 5s '55	61½	61	61½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	97	97	97
3 KCFT&M 4s '36 ct	25	25	25
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	108½	108½	108½
10 L S & M S 3½s '97	102	102	102
1 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Leh Val coal 5s '54	66¼	66	66
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	31	31	31
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38½	39½	38½
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	29¾	29½	29½
1 Leh ValHTerm5s'54	62	62	62
1 Louis & Ark 5s '69	72	72	72
6 Lou&N4½s2003	93	92¾	92¾
1 Lou&NMobile4½s'45	112	112	112
10 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	103	103	103
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
6 Market St Ry 7s '40	85	84	84
13 McKesR&R 3½s '50	99¼	99	99¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
4 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99	99	99
16 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	17½	15½	17½
2 MSP&SStM gtd 5s '38	12½	12½	12½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	23	22½	22½
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	5⅜	5⅜
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107	107	107
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103	102¾	103
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90	89¼	89¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	60	60	60
7 MorkEssex 4½s '55	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
20 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	104¾
2 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	121	121	121
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96½	96½	96½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	35½	35½	35½
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	71	71	71
15 NYC 4½s 2012 A	64⅞	64½	64½
1 NYC 3½s '52	83	83	83
20 NYC&HR24½s 2013	64¼	64	64¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	74	74	74
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48½	48	48
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¼	103	103½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103¼	103	103¼
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	17	17	17
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	17	17	17
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9	9
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	7	7	7
14 NY Ry 5s '58 st	93	92¾	93
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Niagara Falls3½s'66	106¾	106⅝	106¾
10 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	95	95	95
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	102	102
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100	100	100
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047	87½	87½	87½
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	92¾	92½	92¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	62½	62½	62½
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101½	101½	101½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111½	111½	111½
30 Or-WashR&N 4s'61	105½	105⅝	105¾
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Pac G & E 2¾s '61	105½	104⅞	105¼
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106½	106¾	106½
2 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	85	80	80
9 Penn P & L 4½s '81	101	100⅝	100⅞
16 Pen Co 4s '63	100	99½	99½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106	105⅞	105⅝
12 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	91	89½	91
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	101½	101½	101½
10 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	100½	100½	100½
6 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87½	87½	87½
1 Peo GL&C 5s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103	102⅝	103
9 Phila Co 6s '67 48	93¾	94	94
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16½	16½	16½
4 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	51½	50½	51½
17 Postal Tel&C 5s '52	12	12½	12
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	84	84	84
7 Ready 4½s '97 A	93½	93	93⅝
5 Republic Steel 5½s '56	106	106	106
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	78	78	78
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	80	80	80
6 Richfield Oil 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 St L Pub Ser NW 5s '48	17	17	17
2 St L & E 4s '50 A	13½	13½	13½
14 St L & E 4s '50 A ct	12½	12½	12½
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98	98½
1 Siles-Jan Am 7s '41	77½	77½	77½
102 Sesony Vac O 3½s '50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107½	107	107
20 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92	92	92
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	82	81¾	82
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	81½	81	81½
10 Sou Pac 4½s '69	82	81	82
1 Sou Pac rfx 4s '50	92¾	92¾	92½
4 Sou Pac rfx 4s '49	84½	83½	84½
10 Sou Pac 3¾s '66	83¼	82¾	83¼
30 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	74½	74½	74½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	64½	64½	64½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	63	63	63
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	83	83	83
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	47½	47½	47½
3 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	79	79	79
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103	103	103
15 Stand Oil N J 2s '61	100¾	100¼	100¾
5 Tex Corp 2½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6⅜	6½	6⅜
1 Third Ave 4s '60	29	29	29
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114	114
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106⅝	106	106
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	70	70	70
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	77	77
7 US Rub 5s '47	102½	103⅜	103½
2 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	86	86	86
11 Utah P&L 5s '44	87½	87⅜	87½
5 Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50¼	50½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	105	105
15 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13	13	13
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	75	75	75
13 Warren Bros 5½s'41	41	40	41
1 Wash Wat P 5s '39	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
7 Western Un 5s '51	61½	61	61½
17 Western Un 5s '60	60¼	59⅝	60¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	100	100
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	15½	15½	15½
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	96½	96⅝	96⅝

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	88¼	87¾	87¾
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	88¼	87½	87½
12 Argentine 4½s'71	96¼	95¼	95¼
2 Australia 4½s'56	100½	100½	100½
1 Belgium 7s '55	114½	114½	114½
1 Belgium 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
3 Berlin City 6s '58	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 Brazil 8s '41	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
5 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17⅞	18½	18⅞
5 Brisbane 5s '57	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Budapest 6s '62	22½	22¼	22½
2 Buen A 3s '84	53	53	53
11 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	69¼	69¼	69¼
7 BuenA4¼s4½s Aug'76	69¾	69½	69½
3 BuenA4¼s4¾sApr'76	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Buen A 4½s4¾s'75	72¼	72¼	72¼
6 Bulgaria 7½s '68	33	33	33
3 Canada 5s '52	112⅞	112½	112½
15 Canada4s '60	108⅞	108½	108⅞
8 Canada 3s '67	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Canada 2¼s'44	99½	99½	99½
2 Chile 7s '42	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 6s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Copenhag 5s '52	99½	98¾	99⅜
15 Cordoba City7s '57 st	54	53	54
3 Costa Rica 7s '51	17½	17½	17½
5 Cuba 5½s'45	71¾	71¾	71¾
10 Denmark 4½s '62	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 French 7½s '41	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 GtConSilAlap 6½s '50	70	70	70
1 Italy 7s 1951	80	80	80
7 Japan 6½s '54	77	77	77
5 Japan 5½s '65	64½	64½	64½
1 Milan City 6½s '52	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10 Nord Ry 6½s '50	98	98	98
2 Norway 6s '44	106½	106½	106½
3 Norway 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Norway 4s '63	102⅜	102¼	102¼
7 Peru 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 Poland 6s '40	66	65½	66
4 Prussia 6s '52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3 Queensld 7s '41	108	108	108
2 Rhine Westph 7s '50	30	30	30
11 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11½	11½	11½
50 Serbs Cts 5l 7s '62	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	57	57	57
9 Tokyo City 5½s '61	60½	59½	60
3 Tokyo El Li 6s '53	60¼	60	60¼
7 UnStlWk6½s '51 A	28	28	28
1 Uruguay 8s '46	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
11 Uruguay 6s '60	50	49⅞	49⅞
7 Warsaw City 7s '58	51½	50½	50½
4 Yokohama 6s '61	61¼	61¼	61¼

Total today (in dollars), 2,544,000; previous day, 4,142,200; week ago, 8,061,000; year ago, 12,775,000; two years ago, 18,611,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,544,000; year ago, 18,812,000; two years ago, 68,106,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Equit Fire Insur Co. (Charleston, S.C.)	50c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 23
Hill Diesel Eng Co.	2c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 7
Outlet Co	$1	.. Jan.	24	Jan. 18
Seattle Trust & Savings Bk (Seattle Wash)	50c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 28
So Cal Edison	25c	.. Feb.	15	Jan. 20
Do orig pf	25c	.. Apr.	15	Mar. 20
Resumed				
Second Nat Bk (Phila Pa)	20c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 29
Initial				
Amer Fidelity & Cas Co	15c	Q Jan.	10	Dec. 21
Fidelity Union Stock & Bond Co	60c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 3
Indian Trailer Corp of America	3¾c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 23
Wash., Baltimore & Annapolis Realty corp	$7	.. Dec.	24	Dec. 15
Increased				
City Natl Bank (Binghamton, N Y)	$5	.. Jan.	1	Jan. 1
Regular				
American Furniture Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 14
Athol Mfg Co 7% pf	$3.50	S Jan.	3	Dec. 27
Bell Tel of Pa	$2	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 31
Berland Shoe Stores, Inc., 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 20
Central N. Y. Power Corp., 5% pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 10
Collateral Loan Co. (Boston, Mass.)	$1.75	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 14
Con Tr Shr (Kansas City, Mo)	10	2-5c .. Dec.	31	.....
Cumulative Trust Shr	14	7-10c .. Jan.	15	.....
Diamond State Tel	50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 31
Equitable Fire Ins Co. (Charleston, S. C.)	$2.50	S Jan.	3	Dec. 29
Firemans Fund Ins	$1	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 5
First National Bank (Dover, Del.)	$4	S Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Halle Bros., Co., pf	60c	Q Jan.	3	Jan. 8
Harshaw Chem. Co	40c	.. Jan.	10	Jan. 3
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 23
Hill Diesel Eng. Co	1c	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 7
Nat Tr Shrs (bearer) (modified)	18	1-5c .. Dec.	31	.....
do (bearer) (remodified)	49	3-5c .. Dec.	31	.....
Ohio Pub Serv 7% pf	58	1-3 M Feb.	1	Jan. 15
do 6% pf	50c	M Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Do 5% pf	$1	2-3 M Feb.	1	Jan. 15
do 5½ pf	$1	3-8 Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Ottawa E Ry C(np)	80c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 29
Outlet Co	75c	Q Jan.	24	Jan. 18
do 1st pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	24	Jan. 18
do 2d pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	24	Jan. 18
Phila El Co	45c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 10
do 4½ pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 10
Pub Serv Tr Shrs Ser "A" reg	9	1-5c .. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do "A" coupon	9	1-5c .. Dec.	31	.....
Richmond Ins Co of NY	15c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 11
Seattle T&S Bk (Seattle, Wash)	50c	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 28
So Cal Edison	37½c	Q Feb.	15	Jan. 20
Trustee Stand Inv Shs Ser "C"	7	3-5c .. Feb.	1	.....
Do Ser "D"	7	3-5c .. Feb.	1	.....
Union Tr Co (Springfield, Mass)	50c	Q Jan.	3	.....
United Inv Realty Cp Class "A"	7½c	Q Jan.	20	Jan. 10

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, Jan. 3, 1938)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.00⅜	$4.99⅝

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

"Everything for the Home"
FURNITURE
RADIOS
ELECTRICAL GOODS
STERN & CO
7th & MARKET STS

Gifts that last—
- WATCHES
- SILVERWARE
- JEWELRY
- DIAMONDS

Millard F. Davis, Inc.
831 MARKET STREET

CUMMINS & MALONEY
Distinctive Men's Wear
923 MARKET STREET
Store Hours 8:30 to 5:30

✦ REDUCTIONS ✦
EVELYN S. ZEBLEY — EMALYN SHOP
Dresses, Skirts — Hosiery, Slips
3 East 9th Street — Tel. 4923

J. E. WORKMAN, Inc.
Headquarters for
ORIOLE GAS RANGES
Heating, roofing, and siding.
Electrical Appliances
Show Room at 219 W. 9th St.
Open Evenings Tel. 8581

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers, Printers — Photographic Equipment, Office Furniture
415 Market Street
Phone 7545

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES — MEATS — VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt Courteous Delivery Service

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

- Hardware—Tools
- Fireplace Equipment
- Kitchen Utensils

ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street — Dial 5017

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

COLTONS
Plant and store—115 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 18TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

LEWIS
Jeweler
505½ 11th St. N. W.
AMERICAN MADE WATCHES
Reasonably Priced Repairing
Discarded Jewelry Bought

MRS. JACK HAYES
REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7174

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS—SALES
HARRY P. PITTS
1019 19th St. N. W. — Phone ME 9100

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, groceries, etc. Full line Penny Groceries. Cooked Meats. Delicatessen made to order. Home Cooking. Delicious Pies delivered Phone Col. 5200
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1786 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

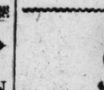
The Baby Mode and Junior Shop
Cecelia McHugh Droney
Children's Apparel
1772 Columbia Rd., N. W.
Washington, D. C. Co. 6186

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

BANGOR



43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Caldwell Sweet Co.
36 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
607 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 3969

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 2303
78 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

BURNETT'S MARKET
8 Seventh Street
Groceries—Meats
DIAL 5068

LEWISTON

A Happy New Year

Davis Beauty Salon
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
79 Ash Street — Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3267, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Sale of Bedding
Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

A Modern Mounting
will make an old Piece of Jewelry attractive and useful
Many years' experience in this work enables us to give advice and suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, ME.

Brand New
Corona Portable Typewriter
Special Price $24.95
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

Cultured Pearls
Permanently Guaranteed
We Invite Your Inspection
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
609 CONGRESS STREET

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Pure Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
120-124 Congress St.
609 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke — Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 5-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
Canned Goods
The Economy Store — 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store — 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market — 9 North Main Street
The Woodworth Stores

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. — Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Get to Know
HAR MAC
Good Clothes
HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East
More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street — Concord, N. H

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. — Phone 364

Since 1848
St. Mary's Blankets
are known the world over as
"BLANKETS OF CHARACTER"
HARRY G. EMMONS

NORTHLAND SKIS
4 ft. to 7½ ft.
From $1.25 to $12.00
Skates for Boys, Girls and Adults
$4.00 and $6.00
Flexible Flyer Sleds
All Popular Sizes
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H

LINCOLN'S
"Where shopping is a matter of pleasure"
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2562-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unusual Gifts
Costume Jewelry—Bags—Handkerchiefs
They are sure to please Milady
Season's Greetings to All
MISS MARY CAHILL
Gowns—Slips—Panties
All of the best quality and well made. Some Hand-Made Slips in Large Sizes
Evening Gowns—Look your loveliest for the Holiday Parties
MISS LILI CHARTIER
66 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Christmas Gifts

Ye Quaker Shop
We have hand embroidered, Linens, etc.
also
An exclusive line of Handkerchiefs and Towels for the Holiday Gifts.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER STREET

A Joyous Christmas to All
Steele's Service Store
Phones 4567 and 296 — 815 CHESTNUT ST.

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
288 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street — Phone 3901

Christmas Gifts
HAMILTON WATCHES
CLOCKS
Moore's Pens and Pencils
Be sure to see the new Silencil Pencils
GUY N. RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Christmas Suggestion
Big Trade in $10 to $50 on your old radio
RCA-Victor — Philco
Zenith
WORLD RADIO
1122 ELM STREET Tel. 6043

NASHUA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Only Store in Nashua Carrying These Delicious Foods.
MOORE'S MARKET
PHONE 2800

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES

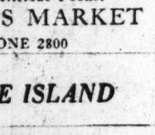
Beardsley's
First Quality
Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street — Tel. 940

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
89 Broadway — Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY



Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. — Phone 2417

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
84 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 2107

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" — Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 — Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. MOSES & CO.
Attend our
JANUARY SALES
for exceptional values
Phone 861 — 916 Main St.

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595 — 600 Church St.
Taxi 'phone 596

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Household Linens and Southern Sports Wear
'Phone 3020 — 802 Main St.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BIBEE'S
Fruits, Nuts and many other special items for the Holidays at economy prices.
Choice Meats — Groceries

SMART FOOTWEAR
Beautiful Hosiery
Shoes and Styles that Endure.
COLEMAN'S
911 MAIN STREET

DOYLE FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 — 708 MAIN STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Ave.
JANUARY SALES
Will Bring Great Savings

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

PHONE 44242

T. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT — ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
957 Park Avenue

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. — Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. — 923 13th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. — Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin — Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second — Richmond, Va.
A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. — Dial 27340 — RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Can. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 — 1048 Madison Ave.

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

"Blanket" Yourself Against Cold Weather With "Bay" Point Blankets

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST — Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Ashdown's
HARDWARE — CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless.
Reg. $10, for $7.50 — Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 — Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST — PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 — 222 8th Ave. W Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER — JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West — Phone M-7833

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
B 2011 — B 1378

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

Phone M 2266 — Res. Phone H 3523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Featuring famous makes of
FOOTWEAR • COATS
DRESSES • HATS
LINGERIE • HOSIERY
Available to Monitor readers on the Walk Rite "12 Pay Plan."
Walk Rite Style Shoppe
Limited
EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company
Begin the New Year right by following that good old western custom and trading at the "Bay" in Edmonton.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 — 109 St. and 102 Ave

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue — Edmonton

Smarter Fashions
at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders
Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street — Winnipeg 37-101
Launderers — Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods Operated co-operatively Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST — Phone 22818

THE Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices Prompt Service

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 1320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH BEALE Mgr
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 — 46 Kenilworth N.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

In doubt about a gift?
Then give a
Robinson Gift Voucher

Get one at our Fourth Floor Office . . . pay as much as you wish for it and whoever you send it to may select anything in the store amounting to its value.
The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Prices
477 KING ST. E. — PHONE 2-1148
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

LONDON

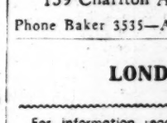
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7 11
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London — Met. 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 — 156 Wortley Road



GREETING CARDS
of Distinctive Quality
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas 1

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street — Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science church

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Accept Our Thanks for your 1937 patronage

assuring you in

1938

we will continue to serve

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES

of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Branch Mgr. Met. 944

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

Chris. Teale

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Jobbing a Speciality

511 St. James Street Met. 7984

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met. 5100

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Practical Gift Footwear in Shoes and Hosiery

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Smallman & Ingsam Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

WE LOOK BACK

WE LOOK FORWARD

AND WE THANK YOU

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1176

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLIN'S

The Great Reveal

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED

CAKES

PUDDINGS

MINCE MEAT

For the Holidays 8-0600

7-0488 8-0097

Turkeys

Geese

Chickens

Ducks

HARVEY H. HYDE

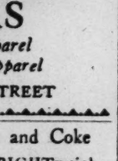
Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains

LANGLEY'S

2-7361

McINTOSH & WATTS

China, Crystal Novelties



243 Bank Street 2-6383

INSURANCE

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

JANUARY SALE of WHITE

Murphy-Gamble

Limited

JAMES HOPE & SONS

LIMITED

Booksellers Stationers

Bookbinders Printers

Phone 2-2493 Ottawa, Canada

R. & P. POWELL GROCER

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE

Q209 290 Elgin Street

— The Only Car —

Entirely New in Appearance for 1938

NEW FORD V-8

The Quality Car in the Low Priced Field

CAMPBELL MOTORS Ottawa Limited

OTTAWA 265 Laurier Ave. W.

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 9 a.m. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.

McLEOD & KENNEY

Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**

49 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7900

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY

DON S. HOOD, Representative

EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7704

25% Dividend Savings

FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

RUTH McDOUGALL

Town and Country Wear

46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada

RANDOLPH 3333

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.

Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

IT COSTS NO MORE

1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE

Limited

J. A. WEAR, Manager

NEW FUNERAL HOME

2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.

Phones HO. 5721 and 7805

Lady Attendant

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 20,000 Toronto users

PHONE US TO CALL

J. E. WAINWRIGHT

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Estimates on new buildings, construction, alterations, or repairs

1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.

Plain and Jersey

MILK

68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121

J. & W. R. SCOTT

LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office OR. 1148 North End MO. 1179

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS

RESTAURANTS

SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

HARPER METHOD

Hairdressing

Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures

498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 1

Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

• FRESH CURTAINS •

Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.

Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant:

464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Now Buy the Best for Less

in our

Semi-Annual Reductions

Everything for Every Man

Max Beauvais

385 St. James Street W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

LINENS

Household and Fancy Linens of Quality at Lowest

JANUARY SALE PRICES

JUL. HEIM

1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

Toilet Laundries Ltd.

WI. 5121

SALON

Marguerite

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators

HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

Hayes Garage

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

1179 DRUMMOND STREET

Tel. MArquette 6926 Res. ELwood 2284

FUR COATS

Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

Lancaster 7020-6929 1193 Phillips Square

JOHN F. RUSSELL

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

Repairs a Specialty

2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

Makers of

BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Ye Olde English Cheese

Specialists in imported and domestic cheese

TABLE DELICACIES

Ask for price list Tel. LAncaster 9932

1213 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

•

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL

also

Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND Ltd.

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

One Store Only Free Delivery

Broad and 11th Tel. 6641

• This Store Offers • local Monitor readers the services of a complete department store. Cash, charge or time payment accounts solicited.

R. H. *Williams* & SONS LIMITED

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK

QUALITY FOODS

at

ECONOMICAL PRICES

FRANK DUNN

Boys' and Young Men's Wear

Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

154 SECOND AVE. N.

EMPIRE LUMBER & FUEL CO. Ltd.

Quality Coal and Wood

Phone 5458 715 2nd Ave. N.

European

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ACCOMPANISTS

DOROTHY MARTIN L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. Solo Pianist Accompanist and Coach

51 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER TOILET PREPARATIONS—Cleansing and refreshing; personally made from manuscript formulae. 19 Eccleston St., London, S.W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6406.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL

42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. E. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Paying guests received, very comfortable home near tubes and buses. MRS. COOK, 7 Belsize Square, N.W. 3.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE BOOKBINDER

19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. PERTA

Agent for Kickernick undergarments

65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DRESSMAKING

MISS MARGARET GANE, Dressmaker. Work done at home or at ladies' houses. Apply 65 Newbury Road, Bromley, Kent.

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi) Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4316. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

DUPLICATING

NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. H. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 85 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses, 114 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 9232.

RELIABLE Secretarial Staff: permanent or temporary supplied without charge; to mention, etc. at CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 26, Coothall Ave., London, E. C. 3. Mon 3180

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 12—Furnished Flat, Sitting-room, bedroom, fitted kitchen; nice locality; easy access to City and West End by trains, buses. 27/6 p. w. inclusive. Box M-3949, BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1880. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden superintractor to the Middlesex County Council, Harlot Cottage, Harlot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1843

HOME SHARING

BRISTOL—Lady would share with another, her small home on verge of city, country and swimming lake; car, radio; pleasant garden; 12 weeks; Christian Scientist preferred. Write: MISS SHARLAND, 97 Lodge Road, Henleaze, Bristol.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6302 Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I. 26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127 Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

SURREY, BURG HEATH—Two attractive freehold houses next each other, on high ground, 15 miles LONDON; open view, cannot be built round; each two sittingrooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, H. and C. kitchen and scullery, electric light and gas; one with garage, other with space for same; matured gardens; VACANT POSSESSION. Full particulars Box W-927, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment, ALL TYPES, Annuities.

G. H. OVERALL, Broker

48 Harborough Rd., London, S.W. 16. Streatham 5882.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2470 Estd. 1884

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10

Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. RIDD, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2939.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON

OFFICE FLOOR IN SLOANE STREET Light, good entrance and approach, lift, low rental. Apply ALLENS, 32 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W. 1.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London, W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3104

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 3630.

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O. (Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need supplied. VIC. 6085.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.) Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND British and Foreign Patents. Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Hampstead Heath summit, quiet guest house, partial board. Mrs. Lovell, St. Helens Cottage, The Mount, N. W. 3. Phone Hampstead 6233.

RICHMOND PRIVATE HOTEL Central heating, H. and C., gas fires; minute West Pier; private grounds; near garage; sea view. Montpelier Road, BRIGHTON, 5674.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED motor driver and mechanic recommended for private service (Sussex district preferred), thoroughly reliable man; in present situation 17 years; clean license; conversant with all makes of cars. Apply Capt. Ridd, 59, Kinnerton Street, Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 2939.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

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"Her eyes shone like an old serge suit."—Montreal Star.

Beauty Note

A teacher was testing the general intelligence of a newcomer to her class.

"Tell me," she said, "what are the functions of the skin?"

"Please, miss," replied the youngster, "to prevent us looking raw."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Thrift Note

When Queen Victoria was on her way to Balmoral Castle, a Scottish gentleman, whose gardens were noted for their fine fruit, sent a basket of hothouse grapes to her. Graciously she acknowledged the gift in a personal letter, and complimented the donor on the excellence of his grapes.

Thinking that his old gardener would be pleased to share the compliment, the gentleman handed the letter to him, saying, "Here Sandy; that's from the Queen."

Sandy read the letter carefully; and after a long pause said, "She disna say onythin' aboot sendin' back the basket!"

'A Cat's Life

My cat Clepatry she's got a life ob ease,
She do pretty much like her ladyship please;
She take de bes' chair whah de sun's bound to shine,
An' she eat an' she sleep an' she jes' rest her min'.
Geeee-mony massah! Soft livin' am dat!
An' still I's not wishin' to change wif a cat.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Cork Comes From?

We have all probably heard that "great oaks from little acorns grow." It is, perhaps, not so widely known that it is from a certain species of oak tree that cork is obtained.

Cork is the thick, spongy outside bark of this curious kind of oak tree that grows in several countries in the region of the Mediterranean Sea.

The first cutting of cork is not made until the tree is 15 or more years old. After that, however, the bark may be cut every 9 or 10 years.

The outer bark would eventually peel off naturally, so removing it does not injure the tree. In fact, it seems rather to be beneficial; for cork trees from which the bark has been cut regularly every decade or so have lived 150 years or more.

To get the bark, two cuts girdling or circling the tree are made. Then a vertical cut is made, connecting

the circular cuts; and the resulting oblong sheet or bark is peeled off. Care and skill are required in the cutting, however, for if the inner bark is gashed, the tree will suffer.

The sheets of bark are heated and pressed to flatten and dry them. Cork is light, resilient, and practicaly impervious to water. These qualities render it valuable in the making of floats, buoys, life-belts and preservers, and for making stoppers for bottles.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No; under a Japanese decree establishing a rigid law for China's conquered areas, all citizens of third powers are made subject to capital penalties.
2. An intensive drive against monopolies now looms as the next Administration objective.
3. $13,500,000,000.
4. It has laid off 30,000 workers, and has put its U. S. plants on a three-day, 24-hour week.
5. Mussolini's newspaper, Popola d'Italia, charges that Great Britain, France, and Russia are responsible.
6. Haile Selassie, deposed Emperor of Ethiopia, spoke from London.
7. California won, 13 to 0.
8. Technically, the matter was considered closed following U. S. acceptance of Japan's apologies.
9. The F. W. Woolworth chain of 5- and 10-cent stores.
10. The British and Dominion Governments regard the new constitution of Eire (Ireland) as not effecting any fundamental change in the position of that country as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
11. His annual message to Congress, his budget message, and his Jackson Day dinner address.
12. The strike which had completely tied up transportation ended when the workers yielded before the unexpectedly firm attitude of the Government, which had made it clear that the public services would be requestioned and run by army technicians if necessary.
13. Secretary Ickes, in a nationwide radio address, declared that leaders behind the attack on the Roosevelt Administration were in reality "the 60 families," who through some 250 corporations, control half of American business.
14. The Chinese have carried on a wholesale destruction of the city, burning and dynamiting all strategic sections before the Japanese armies could reach Tsingtao.
15. Young King Farouk has dismissed Nationalist Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and his Cabinet, and has installed a Government of his own.

The Scout Code

Fred, aged nine, had just become a Boy Scout, and it was obvious that the taking of the oath had made a deep impression on him. After relating to his parents all he had been through, he added:

"And so there'll be no need to lock up the lemon cheese an' ginger biscuits now."

His father, seeing what an impression had been made, thought this a suitable moment to hint that now, being a Boy Scout and having the company of other boys, Fred would try to be a man and not keep wanting to trail after his mother everywhere she went.

The hint was countered with a surprised stare.

"Well," said Fred, "if I'm too old to go with mother—what about you?"—Yorkshire Evening Post.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

More About Bylaw Amendments

Question: When an amendment to the bylaws has been signed by three members and read at a meeting as stipulated in the bylaws, (a) Must the amendment as read at the former meeting be brought before the members in the form of a motion in order to obtain consideration?

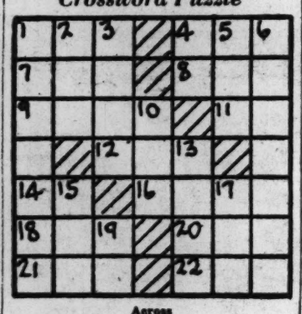
(b) May one of the three signers (with or without the sanction of the other two signers) offer a different wording and move that that it be substituted for the original amendment read at the former meeting?

Answer: (a) Yes.

(b) No. No member, whether a sponsor of the original amendment or not, may move a different wording until the amendment as given in the notice is again read and its adoption is moved. Then a change in the wording may be offered as primary amendment to the motion, provided it does not increase the modification of the bylaw now in force and embodied in the proposed amendment. (For further information on this point see Roberts's Rules of Order, page 272.)

If the change desired does alter the original bylaw more than the original amendment proposed, the notice would have to be given again and consideration deferred until a later meeting.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

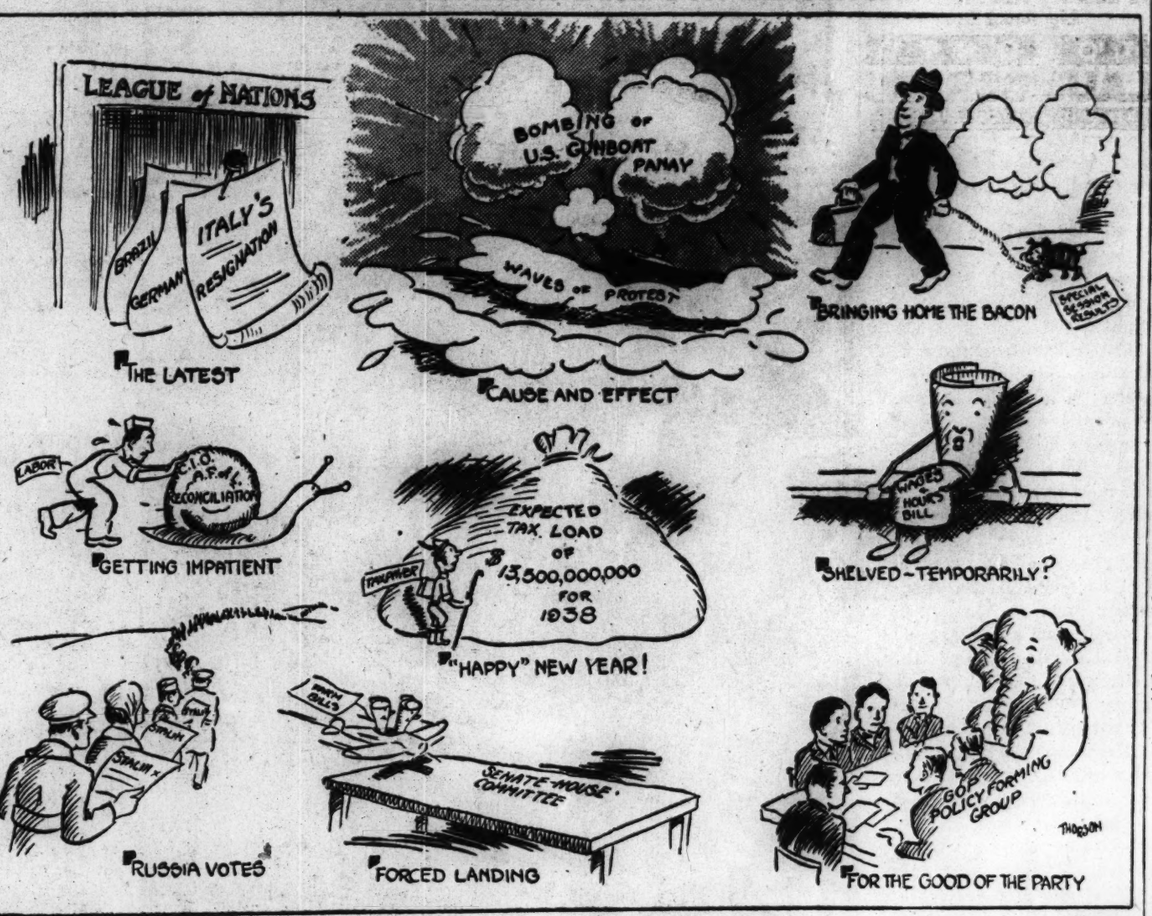
1 Enemy
4 Was victorious
7 Vessel
8 Sooner than
9 Hold in check
11 Like
12 Obscure
14 Preposition
16 Cry loudly
18 Born
20 Spawn of fishes
21 Jewel
22 Affirmation

Down

1 One eighth of a mile
2 Native metal
3 Girl's name
4 Pronoun
5 Anglo-Saxon money
6 Cuddles
10 Pen-point
13 Girl's name
15 Payment for services
17 Sorrow
19 Printer's measure

Solution Appears Among Advertisements

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over December



By a Staff Artist

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Rental Formals

One college girl, knowing that many a man rents a tuxedo for special occasions, decided to try out the idea of renting formal evening gowns for girls who were tired of their own or who were not able to invest in one.

She bought a few dresses that were cut on simple lines and added to her stock when a girl wished to sell a dress that had been worn only a few times. She guaranteed to freshen every dress thoroughly after each wearing.

Her success lay in co-operation with a girl at another school, because her dresses could be exchanged when they were in danger of being worn enough to make people recognize them quickly.—Elizabeth L., Ames, Iowa.

Brevities

Leedy in Youngstown Vindicator: Playing on words again, have we mentioned the writer who always takes exercise before working? Going from badminton to verse?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Hundreds of government employees are now tabulating the cards sent in by the jobless. By January we should know how many people are unemployed and what at.

Detroit News: We imagine the first 10 minutes of a historic meeting between Bill Green and John Lewis is spent in trying to remember if they remember one another.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The merry-go-round that broke down 9,999,999 times over the radio has not been repaired yet, so far as we know, and so we think the job may have been made a project.

Quotation for Today

HOW can we expect a harvest of thought who have not had a seedtime of character?—THOREAU.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Has Japan agreed to exempt foreigners from capital penalties for crimes against Japan's armed forces in China?
2. Against what phase of business is the next New Deal drive to be centered?
3. What is the expected taxation total for the United States for 1938?
4. What has General Motors done to meet the so-called "recession"?
5. What nations are accused of keeping smaller European countries from recognizing Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia?
6. What deposed emperor radiocast a Christmas message to America?
7. Which team won the Rose Bowl football game between Alabama and California?
8. Is the Panay bombing affair now a closed incident?
9. What famous chain of stores has ceased buying Japanese-made goods?
10. Does the Irish Free State's new Constitution sever all ties with Britain?
11. What three major pronouncements are to be made this week by President Roosevelt?
12. What successful pressure was exerted upon the 100,000 public service strikers in Paris?
13. Who are the forces behind the attack on the Administration, according to Secretary Ickes?
14. What have the Chinese done to prevent Japanese forces from using the wealthy industrial city of Tsingtao as a proposed base?
15. What is the latest happening in Egypt's Constitution crisis?

Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fashion Designing

Men get as much pleasure out of this contest as do women. Prepare sheets of paper with the outline of a woman's dress. Give guests crayons and ask them to design a new fashion. Sleeve and neck trim, belt, pockets, buttons, pleats, tunics, ruffles, etc., give great chance for originality. When finished, place all designs on display, and award suitable prizes.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

Musical Reminder

Hans von Bulow, the great pianist and conductor, was once invited to coach the Hamburg Orchestra for a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Von Bulow was exacting, and the orchestra seemed obtuse. After trying over and over many times to get a certain passage to his liking, von Bulow gave it up in despair, threw down his baton, and made for the door in disgust.

Before he reached the door, the first trumpeter, who had a sense of humor, began to play an air from "The Trumpeter of Sakkingen": "God be with you. It might have been so fine."

Von Bulow stopped, laughed, and returned to his desk; and the rehearsal proceeded splendidly.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

A Shakespearean quotation on the subject of "Glory" forms the basis of today's cryptogram.

"SHAKE RP HRBC D FRKFHC

RG IJC LDICK, LJRFJ GCMCK

FCDPCIJ IA CGHDKSC RIPCHN,

IRHH OQ OKADT PUKCDTRGS

RI TRPUCKPC IA GDVSJI."

Who's Who?

He was an inspiring orator. He influenced the start of the American Revolution. He was a political leader. He was a Governor of Virginia. He was born in Studley, Virginia. Lived from 1736 to 1799. Opposed the United States Constitution. Remembered best by his speech which included this: "Give me liberty —." Who was he?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

EINRS

What Are Its Dimensions?

If a rectangle were made 3 feet shorter and 1 and ½ feet wider or if it were 7 feet shorter and 5 and ¼ feet wider, its area would remain unchanged. What are its dimensions?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be matched:

1	perpetual	sensible	
2	vigorous	elementary	
3	itinerant	endless	f
4	upright	halcyon	
5	permutable	permeable	
6	exact	peripatetic	
7	rudimental	powerful	
8	previous	exchangeable	
9	sagacious	erect	
10	palmy	precise	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Two Sparrows Sold For A Farthing' (Matt. 10:29)

In a well-known passage in which Christ Jesus stresses the all-embracing care of God, he represents it as extending even to the sparrows, two of which, he tells us, were "sold for a farthing" (Matt. 10:29); while in Luke 12:6 we learn that "five sparrows" could be purchased "for two farthings."

In the Greek the seeming insignificance of these birds is stressed even more clearly; for the term *strouthia* is properly a diminutive meaning "small sparrows" (cf. Meyer: "Commentary on Matthew" Vol. 1, p. 302). Then the Greek *assarion* (rendered "farthing") was often popularly used in the Biblical period "to denote the smallest possible price of anything" (*ibid.*).

The actual value of the *assarion* has been computed to be one and one-fifth cents or three-fifths of an English penny (see: "New Standard Bible Encyclopaedia," p. 591f.). The word rendered "farthing" in Matt. 5:26 is *kodrantes* and its value was even less than that of the *assarion*.

Jest a Minute

Conscientious

Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Wintry winds could not chill the warm hearts of a group of Detroit Boy Scouts who recently gave a concert to an elderly gentleman who had been confined to his home for some time.

Although the affair was more or less impromptu, inspired by the Scouts' history teacher in school, who knew of Mr. S——'s love of music, it was a great success.

Fourteen-year-old Gustave was master of ceremonies. And how his hands did twinkle over the black and white keys of the long silent grand piano in the corner!

After the opening piece, Tom presented his musical offering: rollicking tunes on the harmonica, while the venerable guest of honor beat time to the melodies.

Then came sandy-haired Bud's contribution to the festivities, a recitation—no less than Kipling's Gunga Din, which was delivered with sonorous effect.

A whistling solo followed by a four-part song completed the evening's entertainment. And as the door closed behind the Scouts a happy memory remained with old Mr. S—— for many days to come. And a still happier one went out with the boys!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baumann, Dr. Johannes (yō-hän'-ĕs bou'-män)—New President of Switzerland.

Hodža, Dr. Milan (mĭ'-län hôd'-zhä)—Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Koussevitzky, Sergei (sĕr-gā' kōō'-sĕ-vits'-kē)—Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Menuhin, Yehudi (yĕ-hōō'-dĭ mĕn'-ū-ĭn) — Twenty-year-old violinist.

Mościcki, Ignacy (ĭg-nä'-tsĭ mŏsy-tsyĭts'-kĭ; sy, tsy denote s and ts, pronounced with the front of the tongue near the hard palate)—President of Poland.

Papanin, Ivan (ē-vän' pä-pä'-nyĭn) — Leader of Soviet polar explorers.

Stoyadinovitch, Dr. Milan (mē'-län stó'-yä-dē'-nō-vĭch)—Prime Minister of Yugoslavia.

von Neurath, Baron Konstantin (kŏn'-stän-tēn' fŏn noi'-rät) — German Foreign Minister.

von Ribbentrop, Joachim (yō'-ä-kim fŏn rĭb'-ĕn-tröp)—German Ambassador to London.

Zog I (zŏg)—King of Albania.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Glory is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to naught."

Who's Who?: Patrick Henry.

Letter Juggling: Reins, resin, siren, risen, rinse.

What Are Its Dimensions?: 15 feet by 6 feet.

Fun With Synonyms: Perpetual—endless; vigorous—powerful; itinerant—peripatetic; upright—erect; permutable—exchangeable; exact—precise; rudimental—elementary; previous — permeable; sagacious—sensible; palmy—halcyon.

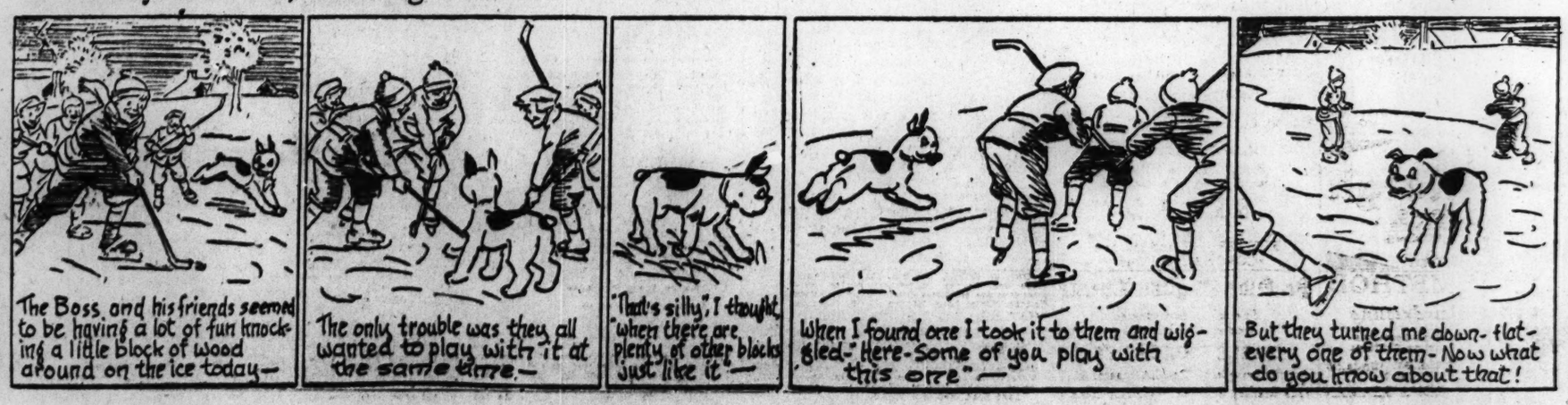
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Afraid of Growing Wings*

By LE PELLEY

HERE IT IS—A BRAND NEW YEAR! WE OUGHT TO MAKE AT LEAST ONE RESOLUTION!
WE OUGHT TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF AND BE BETTER BOYS
WE CERTAINLY COULD IMPROVE A LOT—!
WE CERTAINLY COULD.....
ALL RIGHT—I RESOLVE I'm NEVER GOING TO BE BAD AGAIN—— NEVER GOING TO BE LATE FOR SCHOOL—NEVER TRY TO SKIP MY STUDYING—AND NEVER FUSS ABOUT WHAT I'm SUPPOSED TO DO!
HEY—WAIT—
GO EASY—THERE'S NO USE OVERDOING IT!!
Mrs. J.S Gillis Worcester Mass
Tubby in Khevsour's Tribal hat - from Miss Mary Piatoff Brooklyn N.Y.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sale*

By CARMACK


The Boss and his friends seemed to be having a lot of fun knocking a little block of wood around on the ice today—
The only trouble was they all wanted to play with it at the same time—
"That's silly," I thought, "when there are plenty of other blocks just like it"—
When I found one I took it to them and wiggled—"Here—Some of you play with this one"—
But they turned me down—flat—every one of them—Now what do you know about that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

How Many Are Unemployed?

THE United States has had a census of the jobless and still does not know how many are out of work. John D. Biggers, director of the count, and the staffs of the post office and other cooperating agencies have done their work as well as anyone could on the project, yet the results are by their own acknowledgment vague, incomplete and already out of date.

Voluntary registration showed 7,822,912 men and women, according to their own statements, able to work but entirely without employment. Recognizing that not all would hear of the voluntary registration or respond to it, the organization conducted a test house-to-house canvas in sample areas and judged from this that 28 per cent should be added to the postcard response in order to arrive at the actual total. Thus projected, the estimate mounts to nearly 11,000,000.

This shows a considerably larger total than the National Industrial Conference Board's monthly estimates of unemployment and may be pointed to by the American Federation of Labor in justification of their figures. But actually does America know a great deal more about its unemployment problem? And is it necessary to know down to the last digit how many are hunting work on a given day?

The nation does know that many millions are out of work and that every possible effort deserves to be made to put them to work. It knows that since the unemployment census was taken in November many additional thousands, perhaps a million, have lost jobs. In any count of unemployment large allowance must be made for the fact that many persons are in or out of the labor market according to circumstances. Mr. Biggers points out that the laying off of a bread-winner may start several members of his family hunting jobs, while his re-employment will bring them back into the home or send them off to school.

Mainly, it is desirable to know whether the trend of employment is up or down at a particular time. Beyond this it may be helpful to be able to estimate how many are actually seeking work. For this purpose it should be recalled that unemployment compensation has just gone into effect in twenty-two states and becomes effective in all the rest before 1940.

This program contemplates that all who draw unemployment benefits shall register with the United States employment service for new jobs, and this service is open also to those not covered by unemployment compensation. In a short time this registration should provide a reliable index of unemployment, the accuracy of which can be gauged inexpensively by an enumeration in connection with each regular decennial census.

Research Beyond Matter

ETHICS, heretofore a protégé of religion, is becoming a concern of natural science. The American Association for the Advancement of Science in conclave on the question of "Science and Society" realizes someone in authority needs to do something about a world in which technical progress has far outstripped the advance in human nature.

Research has pointed the way to greater abundance of things needed to clothe the masses, feed them and furnish them with better houses. But like the plumber who plugged up the leak and left a pool of rusty water on the kitchen floor, researchists find humanity disgruntled because as workmen they failed to clean up after them. Too many of them accepted the mechanistic view that human nature cannot be changed.

Dr. Edwin G. Conklin pointed out in his address as retiring president of the association that the only real solution to modern economic ills lies in improving human nature, establishing rules of human conduct that have been talked about ever since the Christian Era began. Any attempt to bring natural science and religion together on merely doctrinal ground will continue to prove futile, but both can meet in perfect harmony on the question of establishing a code of ethics. Both accept the decadence of the old Mosaic law and subscribe heartily to the Golden Rule—a rule which is religiously and scientifically sound.

The Scots Greys

IT IS a far cry from Ethiopia to the Scots Greys. Yet each illustrates in its own way the irresistible power of public opinion in Great Britain. It was British public opinion that broke the Hoare-Laval pact; and it is this that has retained their horses for the Scots Greys.

At the beginning of the French Revolution, Burke sorrowfully declared, "The age of chivalry is dead." But he anticipated. For literally speaking chivalry means cavalry, and it is only of late years that cavalry have given way to the advances of a mechanized army. For the time being, however, these advances have been stayed. The proposal to take away the horses of Scotland's last unmechanized regiment aroused such national disapproval that it has been dropped, and the Scots Greys will still retain *ces terribles chevaux gris*, as Napoleon called them on the field of Waterloo.

The keeping of "those terrible gray horses" is a romantic fancy; but not all the horses in the world, however gay their trappings, and martial their history, can make war romantic any more.

Talking of Price Fixing—

WITHIN a week after Robert H. Jackson's blast against fixed prices, a presidential proclamation has fixed a new price for silver produced by American miners. The price is now 64.64 cents an ounce. The free market price is around 45 cents, so that the silver miners will receive a bounty amounting to about 20 cents for every ounce they produce.

There is a slight satisfaction that the fixed price of 64.64 cents has been reduced from 77.57 cents. It is said to have required courage to make such a reduction. But when the Government is embarking upon a necessary crusade to restore free prices it would have been consistent, let alone courageous, to furnish an example.

All the arguments that Mr. Jackson adduced against fixed prices are applicable to silver. The metal is sometimes said to be a standard of currency. If that were the case, then silver would, of course, have to be fixed in price, since a standard is something by which other things are measured. But silver is not a standard of American currency. Gold holds that position, and for that reason there is a fixed price for it, namely, $35 an ounce. There is thus no more reason for fixing a price for silver than there is for fixing a price for, say steel.

Naturally there would be no use fixing a price for silver above the market rate unless there was a customer willing to pay that price for it. Otherwise there would be no sales. In the case of silver, the Treasury is the buyer who is willing to pay 45 per cent above market price for the metal. And, till the end of this year it will take all the output of American mines. The purpose of its purchases is to add to the currency in Treasury vaults.

Is the United States, then, short of currency? The answer is, no. Currency is available in any quantity required for financing the economic transactions of the people. Indeed, there is such a surfeit of it that all the incoming supplies of gold, the standard of currency, have been "sterilized" for the last twelve months. That is to say, they have been deprived of their currency powers. If gold is in surfeit, silver obviously must be.

And yet the Government is not only buying the domestic output; it is buying silver from China, Mexico, and Canada, too. So huge are the stocks received that the Government is building a brand new vault for them at West Point, New York. The warrant for these purchases is the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. The argument is that they assist the dollar stabilizers on the exchanges. That is, the Treasury can sell dollars abroad in payment for foreign silver when it wishes to offset a rising dollar exchange. Why not, it may be asked, buy more useful things for the community? Or, preferably let the community buy them by adjusting the tariff downward.

High Help for Housing

NOT the least of the "unfinished business" put over to the present session of Congress is the Wagner-Steagall housing bill. It may not be a bad thing that the bill must await maturer deliberation in the impending session. Doubtless some portions of the measure would assist in stimulating construction activity. But some portions would do this at the cost of a speculative risk which may very reasonably be questioned.

A leading feature of the measure is that government insurance would be provided up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of residential properties up to $6000 and on 80 per cent of the value for the next $4000. To build on a 10 per cent down payment is indeed making home ownership very easy compared to what it has been in the United States.

But what of the responsibility which the government assumes? It used to be customary savings bank practice to limit real estate loans to 60 per cent of the appraised value. A bank that exceeded this standard would have been criticized for speculation with depositors' money. Is not the government, with whatever laudable motives, engaging in a speculation with taxpayers' money when it guarantees loans up to half again the former limit?

Probably it is true that methods of appraisal have been greatly improved and standardized as compared to what they used to be less than a dozen years ago in American states. Doubtless the base value can be determined with more accuracy and foresight. But there are no conclusive indications as yet that the business cycle has been tamed—however much that consummation might be wished. And in the swings of national prosperity and adversity it is common knowledge that the value of all kinds of property, however meticulously measured, and the earning power of all kinds of mortgagors, however well intentioned, goes up or down considerably more than 10 per cent.

The promotion of residential construction and home ownership is a very worthy public interest. But it is possible to pay $1.75 for many an article genuinely worth $1.25. Is the 90 per cent guarantee doing that for housing? Is it not possible that the person who must rent 90 per cent of his money might as well rent a house till he can acquire a surer equity?

Pike Pole and Peavey

© 1937 by Walter Havighurst

Illustration by David and Lolita Granahan From the Book

The Second Coming of the Vikings

Book News of the Day

EVERY country of any size has a North and a South, polarizes itself into two sections of contrasted scene, climate and manners. Every river of any size likewise polarizes itself into an upper and a lower stream. The Upper Mississippi rises in the Sky-Blue-Water lakes of northern Minnesota, and flows south, dividing Minnesota from Wisconsin, Iowa and northern Missouri from Illinois. Separating the Upper from the Lower Mississippi, the muddy Missouri enters the Great River a few miles above St. Louis, bearing the melted snows of the Rockies to mix with those from the Alleghenies. The mighty Mississippi has long arms.

Into the great basin drained by the Upper Mississippi flooded immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland, from France and Switzerland, indeed from scores of countries, but principally from Ireland, Germany and Scandinavian lands. Into the northern part of the basin, into what are now Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, trekked the Scandinavians. In 1836, there were only some twenty-odd thousand people in what are now Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; in 1850, there were half a million; in 1870, more than two and a half million.

* * *

Walter Havighurst in UPPER MISSISSIPPI (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) writes with warmth and insight the exhilarating story of those blue-eyed Vikings, for he loves them; they are his people. By lake and river, by road and railroad, they came with hope and daring to make new homes in the Northwest. They brought with them their folk songs and folk dances, their beloved Lutheran religion, their strong social conscience, and the sanity and balance which make their homelands pleasant countries in which to live today. A people with memories of the sagas, memories of other voyages westward, pushed out to a new country to break the prairie sod for grain and cut down the forests to build cities in the Mississippi Valley. They fought Indians, blizzards, prairie and forest fire, drought and pests, endured loneliness and the contrasts of great cold and heat; and, like most men who strive with the elements, they were sociable and kind, one to another.

They founded schools and colleges and churches. In the second and third generations they bred men like the poet Sandburg and the airman Lindbergh. They were good men and they made good citizens. Reading their story, one feels they are kin and comrades in adventure.

* * *

This is the second book in a series called "The Rivers of America" which will number twenty-four volumes. Robert P. Tristram Coffin's "Kennebec" was the first. The scheme of portraying the American past by studies of rivers is original and interesting. It is appropriate, too, for America was first explored and first settled by its rivers. Such an approach flows over the artificial boundaries of town, county and state histories, and the systematic historical devices of chronology and topic.

In an article at the end of this book Miss Skinner, the general editor, tells us that the approach of the series will continue to be literary rather than historical, stressing people more than events. Miss Skinner is a woman of imagination, but in her just-a-little-too-ecstatically phrased prospectus, I think I can discern the seed of a danger. Much of what Mr. Coffin claimed for Maine alone is common to all New England, some of it to almost the whole country. Indeed Mr. Coffin claimed so much for Maine, he almost turned his fine book into caricature and travesty. It is right that the writers of this series should rise to the imaginative value of the pioneer past, but they should not attribute to our forefathers our own nostalgia-bred romanticism of that past.

H. R.

The Wide Horizon

Sounding the Course of the Second New Deal

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TODAY opened what may be the most important session of Congress in President Roosevelt's terms of office. Important not in the likelihood of constructive legislation, but in settling the future of the Second New Deal.

Congress has all the objectives of the special session still before it. It has the added, and highly important, question of tax revision. It has all the routine annual bills to pass, and if economies are to be effected in these regular appropriation bills, more time than ever may be required to get them through. On the agenda, also, are such key political tasks as that confronting the special Senate committee on unemployment, opening this week with an imposing list of witnesses—including some of Mr. Ickes' Sixty Families. And on top of it all, the legislators are anxious to adjourn early and get home for their primary campaigns, which in the South are decisive.

So inevitably, the session will work under considerable pressure. But the magnitude of these tasks is exceeded by the basic political crisis itself. The issue is simply between President Roosevelt and his Second New Deal on the one hand, and the towering but restive majorities in both houses of Congress on the other. Already the battle has begun for control of the Democratic Party in 1940.

Already the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt has begun to consolidate. But always, so far, in an atmosphere of uncertainty which may change suddenly. It is not clear, that is to say, whether the mass political movement is to move along toward the left under the pressure of continued hard times, or whether easier conditions will permit a strong conservative reaction, or, indeed, whether hard times will produce pressure this time toward more spending and reforms, or toward reaction.

* * *

This very uncertainty may have largely produced the striking events of last week. When those two Administration spokesmen, Secretary Ickes and Mr. Jackson, went after the familiar ogres of monopoly and the Sixty Families, they were clearly testing the popular and congressional mood. There are two interwoven explanations of their thunderous speeches. First, and seriously, it remains fundamentally true that 0.1 per cent of the people in America have as much income as the poorest 42 per cent. The United States does have a problem of distribution. It is important to stress consumption, and lower prices, as did these speeches.

The ironic thing, of course, is that the discovery should be made by a couple of New Deal cavalrymen at this date, when until last spring at least most New Deal policies have tended to boost rather than lower prices. But anyway, apart from motives or methods, the New Dealers are not talking nonsense when they point out the needs of under-privileged Americans. Nor were the New Dealers the first to discover these Americans, nor have they a monopoly on methods to grapple with the problem.

The more obvious, and largely political, explanation of what some commentators have called "hate week" was the fact that hundreds of thousands of Americans are losing their jobs. Somebody must be blamed. Unless the Administration started a swift counter-offensive, the responsibility was likely to be laid at the White House door, for—in that ill-fated phrase—"we planned it that way."

And so the New Deal went on the offensive, and adapting French political phraseology to American use began talking about the Sixty Families, with such purple rhetoric as reference to the "moneyed aristocrats, corporate earls, ducal economic overlords . . . whose corporate tentacles reach their strangling length into every nook and cranny of the land."

Then came the reaction. Although it has been a holiday week and week end, the mood of individual congressmen was freely expressed. Naturally the Republicans and conservative Democrats pungently gave their opinion of what one called "puerile and extravagant expressions." More significant was an expression of similar views by some who had hitherto been good administration supporters; the hope of others that the President himself could not share the Ickes-Jackson offensive, and the eloquent silence of the vast body of New Deal congressmen. Only a few progressives expressed approbation.

* * *

Now it may be that after having pointed to big business as the guilty perpetrator of the recession, the President will emerge from behind this barrage, by contrast, as an apostle of sweet reasonableness. If he does, the situation will be still more confused. And it is difficult to see any improvement in his relations with Congress that can proceed from this holiday interlude. Scarcely any prior gambit of the New Deal has encountered such a hostile reception.

Happily, there are gleams of light along the horizon. The economists, in considerable variety, are offering their impression that the depression has hit the bottom. The United States Chamber of Commerce takes that view; so do the learned experts conferring at Atlantic City; so does the American Federation of Labor. Wishful thinking can carry even experts a long way, but in this instance many evident facts support the conclusion.

Yet last week General Motors was forced to lay off 30,000 workers, and their example is far from isolated. It is to these workers that the latest Administration speeches are addressed, not to the boards of directors and managers. Perhaps this week will be devoted to the latter, with a conservative budget, emphasis on a sound foreign policy, and other steps remote from the "Sixty Families" oratory than rang out the old year.

But today, as Congress opens, it is perfectly true to say that a state of confusion reigns. And even if—as probably will be the case—the President's two state papers this week are on the reassuring side, it will be hard to forget the preliminary barrage. So presumably we must wait that much longer for investors to step up and put their money into heavy industry.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Vargas and the Party System

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statement by President Vargas of Brazil, published in The Christian Science Monitor, strikes me as one of the ablest political documents which I have read in years. We must condemn the course which he seeks to justify, but his reasons should be studied by every defender of democracy.

He said that the "Chamber of Deputies," though "transformed for the purpose of formulating according to constitutional procedure the laws comprised in the message of the Chief of the Provisional Government, April 10, 1934," had in these three years "passed none of them despite the fact that it was in session almost without interruption. . . . In order to readjust the political machinery to the economic necessities of the country, no other alternative was possible but the one taken; the establishment of a strong regime." Unless legislative bodies learn that, under modern conditions, they, no less than the executive, must seek the speediest decisions compatible with consideration of all available facts, democracy is doomed. That such a course is possible is demonstrated by the normal New England town meeting, where every voter knows that the business of a year must be transacted in one session, or he will have the annoyance, and the town the expense, of an extra meeting.

What is the chief hindrance in our legislative bodies? Vargas accuses the party system. "In periods of crisis, such as we now face, the democracy of parties, instead of offering sure opportunity for expansion and progress, threatens the unity of the nation and endangers the very national existence, stimulating rivalries and kindling the spirit of civil discord." Before we dismiss this as the ranting of an usurper, let us recall that George Washington said in his Farewell Address, which he was five years in drafting, aided by Hamilton and Madison: "There is an opinion that parties are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. Within certain limits, this is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchial cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain that there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume." Had this warning been heeded, there would have been no Civil War! And to preserve democracy today, must we not rigidly hold parties to their function as means, not ends?

EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT

Somerville, Mass.

Economic Expediency And Co-operation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the letters of Stewart Lester, Edgar Fraser Patton, and Mildred I. V. Ericson in the Monitor. In the face of the fact that Japan has seized 1,000,000 square miles of Chinese territory in the last fifty years, bit by bit, I am surprised that Miss Ericson would condone Japanese expediency on economic grounds when the fact is that the Japanese people haven't been going into seized territory, except in small numbers.

The same is true of Ethiopia; i has not proved such a promised land that Italians have gone there like the Children of Israel into Canaan of old.

As for Russia, I have no brief for communism, but I do not think the world has aught to fear from communism, not for a long time to come. Russia is honeycombed with internal danger. Why no intervention in China? Have her feelings for Japan been changed? Why all these purges? Is it not that Stalin has his doubts? No, democracy has far more to fear from totalitarianism.

I do not agree with this holier-than-thou attitude of my American friends. They that live in glass houses should not throw stones. We have all we can do to clean up our own doorstep. But that does not blind me to my neighbor's needs. Sneering remarks about pulling Britain's chestnuts out of the fire, and giving the man who fell among the thieves and robbers a wide berth, do not help the world's work.

Regardless of what others may think, I believe the world and peace have more to gain from Anglo-American co-operation than from isolation. Human nature, being what it is, and time and space reduced as they are, have we any more reason to hope that we can keep out of war today than we could twenty years ago? I do not think so.

CARL G. GRILL

Portland, Oregon.

"Dwopping" the R

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

J. M. B.'s recent letter on "English As She Is Spelled" should be interesting to all who have had the opportunity to hear English as it is spoken in the British Isles.

Each locality seems to have and to keep its own tone and pronunciation; and each seems very sure that the way in which English is spoken in his particular district is pretty nearly a finished product.

A young Scottish girl arrived in London, England, and wished to be directed to "Holburn Hill." The kindly policeman, of whom she inquired, assured her that "thea was no such place in oll London." The girl replied that there surely was, for she had been in correspondence with someone there. Whereupon, the officer asked her to "please spell it." This she did, and instantly the answer was, "Why, bless youa 'eart, that is 'Obun 'Eill. Yes, Miss, first stweet on the wight."

Some forty years ago, an English clergyman arrived at the Orkney Islands, and he substituted for the regular minister at Sunday services. During the sermon, the gentleman had much to say on the subject of 'reconciliation." That was a very difficult hour for the young choristers who sat near the pulpit, for they were used to the speech of a thoroughbred Scot whose r's sounded more like bricks falling off the nearest roof. The English gentleman pronounced it "weekonciliation."

It would seem that in some parts of England the people try to avoid the "r" sound, while in other parts it is used freely. Thus, in Sheffield, England, the average person puts "booter" on his bread, while in other parts, the "average person" "spweads butta" on it.

Since much of the difficulty in understanding the English language, and in speaking it correctly, is due to the use or nonuse of the letter "r," why could this not be corrected by English instructors? Being Scottish, I should like to retain it in mild form, at least, for I feel that it gives character to speech and song, but, if it would make it any easier for travelers and students, I should be glad, for their sakes, to "dwop" the 'r" "foah evah" and "evah." I should become "weekonciled" to it.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH R. MAYER

Springfield, Mass.